The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,436.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
——— including postage	,,	38 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	,,	2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on the 18th January 1870, at noon.

	Jan. 1870		Jan. 1870
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Galle	26
,, Ratnagherry	,,	,, Negapatam	28
,, Vingoria	19	,, Madras	31
,, Carwar	20		February
,, Mangalore	,,	,, Coconada	2
,, Cannanore	22	,, Vizagapatam	3
,, Calicut	22	,, Bimlipatam	3
,, Beypore	23	,, Gopalpore	4
,, Cochin	23	,, False Point	5
,, Tuticorin	24	Arrive Calcutta	6
,, Colombo	25		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherric district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulph, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatches a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam ship COMORIN, 433 tons, 80 H. P., Commander Turner, will be despatched on the 17th January 1870 at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjanwell, Ratnagherry, Jeytapoor, Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazar Gate Street, and for Cuarter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	1 0
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 4

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

Bombay, 8th November 1867. J. A. SHEPHERD.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TELLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Ratnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Carwar	,,	,, Compta	Monday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Carwar	,,
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Ratnagherry	Wednesday
,, Beypore	,,	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.		

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 10th January, 1870.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company will despatch the S. S. BENGAL (2185 tons and 465 H. P.) Captain N. Hacker, as an Extra Steamer to China, on FRIDAY, 14th instant.

For Freight apply to G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

Is accordance with the above, the new Steam ship EUROPE, 2,500 tons, Captain Rolland, will be despatched from Bombay about the 31st January, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLES, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship BERWICKSHIRE, from Singapore, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Rowis, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Also requested to send in Bills of Lading and Freights at the office of KURSONDASS NANSEY, Esq., Agent for the aforenamed ship, No. 57, Mody Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship SEA FLOWER, from Moulmein, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Thomas without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 3rd January 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. | Exclusive
To Trieste—1st. class £55, 2nd class £34. | of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th January.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .....Mr. DAVE CARSON.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

On THURSDAY, 13th JANUARY, 1870.

GREAT SUCCESS and SECOND NIGHT of BUCKSTONE'S GREAT DRAMA,

THE GREEN BUSHES.

Act 1st.

Ireland, on the Galway Coast.....1745.

Act 2nd.

America, Valley of the Mississippi .....1747.

Act 3rd.

Ireland—The Hill of Howth, Dublin City .....1748.

NEXT PERFORMANCE

SATURDAY, 15th JANUARY, 1870,

WHEN THE BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA OF

CINDERELLA, or the GLASS SLIPPER,

Will be produced.

RESERVED SEATS to be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID, European or Eurasian, to take charge of a little girl.—Address O. P. Q., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—From 15th instant a Branch Wenham Lake Ice Company's Ice House will BE OPENED at BYCULLA, corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, opposite Treacher and Company (Limited) and Dr. Bayley's Hotel.

FARNHAM & Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1870.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST MAIL STEAMER.

Prime York Hams in Canvas.
Wiltshire Bacon on Cut.
Double Gloster Cheese on Cut.
Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA, Limited, (in Liquidation) was held at its Registered Office, on MONDAY the 10th instant, at 3 P.M., when the following Resolutions were carried, unanimously :—

1st. That the Report and Final Accounts of the Liquidators be and they are hereby, adopted.

2nd. That the affairs of this Company being now fully wound up, all Books and Documents be deposited with Mr Motichund Manockchund, one of the Liquidators.

The Meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Liquidators and their Manager for the satisfactory manner in which the affairs of this Company had been brought to a close.

MICHAEL B. DE QUADROS, Chairman.

Bombay, 11th January 1870.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of BOMBAY COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company WILL BE HELD, at the Registered Office of the Company, at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, at 3 o'clock P.M., precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Liquidator's Final Report and Statement of Accounts.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Liquidator.

Town Hall, Bombay, 10th January 1870.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of BOMBAY COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—FOURTH and FINAL RETURN of CAPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL RETURN of CAPITAL of Rs. 3-10 per Share, WILL BE PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, at the Town Hall, on and after THURSDAY, the 20th day of January 1870, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders who have paid the full Call of Rs. 400 per Share.

Shareholders will be required to deliver up, at the Company's Office, their Letters of Allotment when applying for payment, and to sign the Receipt Book which is lying at the Office.

Those Shareholders who have not yet applied for the First, Second, and Third Returns of Capital since the commencement of the Liquidation, are requested to do so at once, otherwise the same will be dealt with in such manner as the Liquidator may be advised.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Liquidator.

Town Hall, Bombay, 10th January 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BHIWA DAMAJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath CONTRACTED and AGREED to MORTGAGE to RUNCHORDASS TOOLSEYDASS, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing on the Fazendarce ground belonging to Awabaee, daughter of Nusservanjee Hormusjee Patel, secured by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 35, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the north side of the Chinch Bunder Cross Row, in the subdistrict of Bholeshwar, containing by admeasurement 73 square yards and 4/9ths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by the house now or lately belonging to Roogjee Dwarkadas Modee, on the north by a passage abutting on the house of Raghow Ambajee, and on the south by the Chinch Bunder Cross Row, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bhiwa Damajee. All persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, should make the same known to me, in writing, in my Office, No. 3 Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed, and he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 11th day of January 1870. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

GOVERNMENT FEMALE NORMAL COLLEGE.—In connection with the above Establishment a YOUNG LADIES' MODEL SCHOOL will be OPENED on MONDAY, January 17th, 1870, in which a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches of a thoroughly sound and liberal Education will be given on the most recent and scientific principles—

The course of instruction comprises :—

English	Grammar and Composition.	
Guzerathi	do.	do.
Marathi	do.	do.
Latin	do.	do.
French	do.	do.
German	do.	do.
Writing and Arithmetic.		
History—English, Indian, Persian, Roman and Grecian.		
Elocution.		
Natural Philosophy and Common Science.		
Algebra and Euclid.		
Geography—Political and Physical.		
Use of the Globes and Map-drawing.		
Drawing—Free-hand, Perspective, Model, Landscape and Figure-drawing.		
Music—Vocal and Instrumental.		
Needlework—Ornamental and Plain.		

Full particulars as to terms, &c., can be obtained from

MISS RICHMOND,
Lady Superintendent, Normal College.

Sonapore Street, Bombay, 11th Jan. 1870.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the First Sessions of 1870 of Oyerand Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Right Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Conspiracies, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also the Bonds, Recognizances, and Determinations of the like nature, of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 10th day of January 1870, and in the thirty-third year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. W. F. HUNTER, Sheriff.

NOTICES.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1868, Motewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

NOTICES.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S Mysteriously Grand Scientific ENTERTAINMENT.

Particulars in a few days.

ANY PERSON having a CLAIM against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Surgeon Major JOHN PIRIE, M.D., Bombay Establishment, is requested, to inform the undersigned within one month from this date.

H. STANLEY, Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank are now OPEN, but will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 17th day of January 1870, and a Final Dividend will shortly be declared.

R. R. MODY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,
For Selves & Co-Liquidator.

Bombay, 16th December 1869.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY commenced BUSINESS at No. 22 Apollo Street, as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, and have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA for

Messrs. PLATT BROTHERS & Co., Machinists, Oldham.
Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton.
Messrs. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton.
Messrs. MAYBURY, MATTHEWS & Co., Hoop Iron Makers, Manchester.
Messrs. SYBRY, SEARLES & Co., Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield,

and are now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for every description of COTTON MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS and MILL STORES.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Tenders are invited for the RECONSTRUCTION of certain WORKS between BARSEE ROAD and SHOLAPORE.

The Specification, General Condition, Schedule of Prices and List of Works may be seen, and particulars ascertained, on application to the Deputy Chief Engineer, Fort, on and after the 2nd January 1870.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Works between Barsee and Sholapore," not later than 15th January 1870.

The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd December 1869.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH reference to the Notice under date the 19th of August 1869, that "premia payable at this branch will still continue to be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but that such premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should reconstruction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out,"

NOTICE is hereby given, that Vice-Chancellor James, upon the application of the Official Liquidators, has extended the time within which the Policy-holders of the Albert Life Assurance Company who may have paid their premiums since the 14th of August last, may elect to have such premiums returned to them in full from the 1st of January to the 28th of March next.

D. McL. SLATER,
For Official Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 17th January 1870, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS specified in the SCHEDULE for one Year, from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 11th December 1869.

A HANDSOME SELECTION OF TUCKER'S TABLE LAMPS,

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 250,

and

KEROSINE LAMPS,

From Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 100,

Just Landed, and on Sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

AUCTION SALE of a VARIETY of PLANT, STORES, and OTHER MATERIALS at the B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY Co.'s STORES, PAREL.—The SALE will be resumed THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, and will continue each successive day until the whole be concluded, Sale commencing at or shortly after 12 Noon, Messrs. CHAMFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, at Parel, on the Forss Road, leading from below the Byculla Railway Bridge to Mahim, a variety of Railway and Contractors' Stores of all sorts, comprising, anvils, augurs, chisels, hammers, screw nails, cast steel, bar and rod iron, furnace bars, copper, contractors' rails, swivels, flies, wiper blades, jacks, forge, bellows, picks, brick moulds, buckets, a variety of carpenter's tools, paint, pitch, oakum, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues, detailing and describing each lot, can be obtained on application to the undersigned, and the Stores are on view.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the premises.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Supplies of ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Establishment during the season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. The drive is through Vecandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and internal cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronized the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," hasseldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing shall be wanting of attention to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages :—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Sta[illegible]ers, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. Moore.

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS, VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.

Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them

Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.

*** Price Lists Post Free.

Agents,—Bombay : Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better terms and better value than their competitors in Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts.	Pts.
MAGNUMS, Finest Dry, Labelled	Rs.	7 4 6
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil	,, Qts.	,, 30 0 Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil	,,	,, 22 0 ,, 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING for Ball purposes, Silver Foil	,,	,, 27 0 ,, 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts.	Pts
NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold Foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	36 0 19 0
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	,,	32 0 17 0
MOSELLE, Still, MAROBRUNNER	,,	34 0 ,,
,, ,, BRAUNBERGER	,,	28 0 ,,
HOCK, ,, JOHANNISBERGER	,,	42 0 17 0
,, ,, FORSTER TRAMINER	,,	34 0 ,,
,, ,, RUDESHEIMER	,,	26 0 14 0
,, ,, HOCHEIMER	,,	23 0 12 8

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR or MOUTON, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	per doz. Rs.	per doz. 30 0 Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN, Black capsule,	,,	25 0 ,, 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE, Blue capsule,	,,	22 0 ,, 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER, Blue capsule,	,,	22 0 ,, 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE, Yellow capsule,	,,	18 8 ,, 10 8
ST. JULIEN, Green capsule,	,,	17 0 ,, 10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac), Red capsule,	,,	15 8 ,, 9
MEDOC, White capsule,	,,	13 8 ,,
SAUTERNE, Red capsule,	,,	22 0 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	32 0 Rs. 17 0
NUITS, ditto	,,	26 0 ,, ...
MACON, ditto	,,	21 0 ,, ...
CHABLIS, ditto	,,	22 0 ,, ...

SPIRITS.

Prices are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs.	38
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule	,,	22
COGNAC, Pale, White capsule	,,	25
RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	23
,, ,, Scotch	Do.	21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	21

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs.	as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	1	8
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	1	8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	2	0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	2	0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold color, Nutty and Dry	2	0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	2	8
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	3	0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	1	5
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	3	0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs.	36 0
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	,,	30 0
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	,,	24 8 14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	,,	18 0 10 8

LIQUEURS.

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest Cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURAÇAO, finest ; Amsterdam, Orange or White..	Rs.	40 22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	,,	40 22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	,,	30 16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	,,	20 ,,

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Opor

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and drooping. Some Colaba Land shares were sold at 1,470.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
40,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
40,000	100	100	...	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	175
2,500	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	330
40,000	200	all	8 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
47,036	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	135
20,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,470
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	985
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	695
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
2,400	5,000	4,125	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
5,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	255

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,275
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	615
250	3,000	850	600 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
	12,000	14,000	2000 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,400
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	33 do.	Do. New	535
600	1,800	all	900 do.	Colaba Press Co.	2,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,150
150	2,500	all	1000	Fort Press Co.	2,400
200	2,000	1,900	...	Framji Cowasji Press	960
200	6,000	all	245 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,700
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
1,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	240
125	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	3,005
225	2,000	750	200 p.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,550

Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	250
...	£20	109.15	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	190.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
500	2,500	all	30 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	1,750
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
400	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	720
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	215
900	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,940
720	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,350
50	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	710
2,500	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,250
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	835
4,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics' B'd'g's Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	285

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	50 Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	50
75	133 ...	Do. China	5½
200	55 Sept. '67	B'bay Trade & B'king	2
200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	... Mar. '65	Central Bank	2½
...	...	East India Bank's	15—16
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	683 May '67	Royal Bank	7
1300	74 Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

£ 5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Bank Ray Co.	530
£ 3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal B. S.	1 0
$ 5,000	2,400		Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
Do.	Do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do.	Do.	2s. 1 7/16d.
Do.	Do.	2s. ...
Do.	4 months' sight	Rs. 208 per £100.
Do.	2 months' sight	Rs. 207 per £100.
Do.	4 months' sight	Rs. 206 per £100.
Do.	2 months' sight	Rs. 205 per £100.
Madras	30 days' sight	Rs. 101 per 100 Sa. Rs.
Do.	Do.	Rs. 100 per 100 Sa. Rs.
China	10 days' sight	Rs. 206 per 100 Taels.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Government Securities	Rs.	10-6
Bank of Bombay Notes	,,	10-4
Rupees	,,	220
Sovereigns	,,	220
Napoleons	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-10
Bar Gold (fine)	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4	per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6	,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cents.	113
Five per cent.	108½
Four per cent.	94½
Four per cent. (Public Works Loan)	101½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	101½
10 years' do. do.	108
5 years' do. do.	106½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate	105
Do. Do. Market Rate	107½

CALCUTTA.—6TH JANUARY, 1870.

The market for Government Securities continues active and business reported at the following rates:—4 per cents at 93-14 or 3-4 to 5-8 discount; Public Works 5 per cents, at Rs. 102-8; 5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 108-8 and 108-10, 6 per cents, at Rs. 113-14.

Bank of Bengal.—The Directors declared a dividend, of Rs. 25 per share, for the half-year ending 31st December 1869, or at the rate of four per cent per annum. The two dividends for 1869, being at the rate of 8 per cent. A good number of purchases, of 15 to 3 shares, were reported to-day, at Rs. 1,460

Public sale of 5 shares in the Port Canning Land Investment Company was made at Messrs. Cohn, Feilman and Co.'s auction, on account of a defaulter, at Rs. 130 per share of Rs. 1,300 paid up.—*Bengalee.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 11.

Bellona, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from England, (arrived on the 9th instant.)

Ormara, Assistant Surgeon, 30th Regiment, on leave, from Bombay.

Woodhall, Ensign, 49th Regiment, on duty, from Deesa.

Hall, Ensign, Rifle Brigade, to appear before a medical board, from Dinapore.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 11.

Barrow, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Hingoolee.

Barrow, Colonel, 4th Rifles, to rejoin, to Shahapore.

Reid, Major, 106th Regiment, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Ormara, Assistant Surgeon, 30th Regiment, on leave, to Deesa.

Thomson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd B. 24th Grenadiers, on duty, to Secundarabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—11TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.,	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
	Wooden Ships	£1 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Myrabolams & Coir bills	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. Nominal.	
Suez	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Phœnix	Sherwood	Moulmein.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Tracey, to Jeodah and Hodeeda.
Schooner Hamide, to Colengurpatam.
Brig Moyadeen, to Malabar Coast.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of January 6th has the following:—

ARRIVALS.—Ship Douglas, (B), Thomas B Fish, Bombay 18th November 1869; and ship Hecuba, (B), James C Walker, Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.—Steamer Deccan, and Ship Ticonderoga.

Passengers per Ship Hecuba—Mrs F E Archer and child, and Mr Filgate.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.—January 5th, s s, Euphrates——— S Ports.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Announcements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

II—

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nuthattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
Broach and Gogo do.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Boggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following:—

AGENTS

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Cheeson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson, and
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

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FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Under MR. MACDONALD AND MISS COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.
Under MRS. MACDONALD AND MR. MCAVEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by Herr Schmuck.

It is the object of this Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments. The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political and
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-Drawing. [Physical.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.
Music, Vocal and Instrumental.	
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.	

FEES:—First and Second Classes ..... Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class ..... ,, 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... ,, 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music ..... Rs. 10

BOARDERS.—The greatly increased accommodation secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—

THE USUAL PRACTICE will TAKE PLACE in the Town Hall THIS EVENING, when Handel's "Hallelujah" Chorus will be practised. Members having copies of the "Messiah" will kindly bring them.

ALFRED WAKE,
Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

SADLER—CROMMELIN—January 1st, at Darjeeling, by the Rev. F. F. Mazenchelli, D.D., and the Rev. G. M. Wilson, M.A., the Rev. W. Sadler, of St. Paul's School, to Charlotte Emelia, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Crommelin, Bengal Engineers, Retired List.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

OWEN—January 1st, at Rohtuk, Conrad Travers Owen, the eldest surviving son of Henry Travers Owen, Esq., of the late H. E. I. Company's B. C. S., aged 38 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1870.

THERE recently appeared in *The Times* an advertisement of a very peculiar purport, which recalls to mind some facts so nearly hidden that their existence is frequently denied. "A haunted house" was "wanted" by some gentlemen "for the purpose of scientific investigation." There are many "haunted houses" in England; some old ones which we could mention are on this account never inhabited by their owners; others—a more numerous class—have rooms which are never tenanted. Persons of undoubted veracity have been known to court experiments in such cases, and have been nearly frightened out of their wits. We are not speaking of houses which, from remaining unoccupied, have acquired this reputation among the peasantry; but of places and apartments which their owners daren't, for their lives, occupy a single night—not of idle hearsay stories, but of facts, which, from repeated evidence, and in the presence of the best informed persons, have been fully admitted. Of the six haunted houses in London which we have heard of, a typical example may be instanced. There is a very large mansion in Mayfair which has been unoccupied for years except by the aged mysterious couple of servants in charge, who will give no information relative to their very peculiar domicile. About two years ago this house was let to a gentleman who, being incredulous of current rumours, slept in it the night before his family were to come up to town. The house and lease were, however, relinquished in horror next morning on account of the persecution of the "spirits" in pulling the clothes from the bed, groping, pinching, and creating hideous noise and disturbance. Neighbours have repeatedly heard loud noises of voices and tramping proceeding at midnight and morning hours from this forsaken and forgotten-looking edifice, and it is beyond all doubt that the *phenomena* which we have referred to have taken place within it. It is with the *explanation* which they have received that we quarrel and to which we allude in illustration of a fashionable but essentially stupid superstition, which is far more widespread than most people suspect or than almost any one will believe.

The old, natural, and easily perverted tendency to account for misunderstood facts by a reference to supernatural interference has of late been rapidly developed in England, and there are thousands of rich people who were able to command the services of a *medium*, such as Mr. D. D. Home, who will affirm that they have seen and felt *hands*, heard sounds, received messages from the distant or dead, and seen a body float in the air, in a manner which they cannot account for on any natural principles; and there are hundreds of these who go a step further, and believe that these manifestations are the work of spirits as firmly as we do, that we derive daylight from the central sun. Among these are persons of merited repute in literature and science, whose truthfulness—we had almost said, whose sagacity—is entirely above suspicion. It is no wonder, therefore, that with such the most grotesque stories about haunted houses are as credible as the daily weather reports, or that the explanation by alleging spiritual agency obtains a ready acquiescence.

Last spring some curious correspondence and evidence was published by two London papers on this subject; but *The Times* refused to entertain the matter on the ground that it was merely an exploded delusion which only a few foolish persons believed. This is not so; and though we have not had, nor are we likely to have, any full, genuine public discussion on the topic, this cannot be accounted for by the decay of spiritualism, but by a very peculiar characteristic of its devotees, which throws a strongly-illuminating light on the whole mystery. We refer to the well-known fact that those, some of whom we could name, who are most thoroughly steeped in this new delusion—who "live in it," as they say, and speak of it as a new revelation—are morbidly shy of divulging what they regard as most cherished communications and succour from an unseen world. Such a circumstance is curiously at variance with our highest conception and even experience, of that radiating Divine light which in man, when genuine, will be ever outgoing, and aggressive on the outward darkness: it is, moreover, curiously suggestive of a morbid mental condition familiar to scientific psychologists, wherein the mind becomes intensely sensitive to everything immediately connected with the source of its specific disease. Perfectly in keeping with this circumstance is the fact, publicly admitted by professional spiritualists, that repeated indulgence (if we may call it so) in "manifestations" has a most deleterious and depressing influence on their bodily system; and it surely must be a fearful blasphemy to regard such a blasting and withering influence as a message from that great centre of life and gladness whose all-healing rays spread only strength and joy on the receptive spirit of man, as the sun sheds vitality and lustre on every flower which rejoices in his beneficent beams.

Such reasons may account for the repugnance with which spiritualism is regarded by vigorously healthy minds; we have yet to explain to ourselves how it overcomes others of even more than ordinary activity and refinement. We admit fully and unreservedly what may be called the facts of the case—that men, convinced that they are in their waking moments, have received impressions of sights and sounds which are utterly inexplicable to them on physical principles, and even contradictory thereof; and we think the solution may be stated thus.

In our varying experience—although we may be unable to determine the absolute realism of any of the phenomena presented to our consciousness—yet we are as conscious of our power of classifying them as we are of their existence and multiplicity. There are the phenomena of dreams—of the mesmeric state—of delirium—of the various forms of insanity—all of which are accounted for by the intervention of functional or organic disturbance of the mind's organ, the brain, with its nervous conduits. These states all men who pass *through* them discriminate from one another, and unhesitatingly distinguish from that other condition which they regard as their true and genuine every-day experience. Now, among essential characteristics of the latter class of phenomena are these:—that they are orderly and continuous in their evolution, and common under similar circumstances to the consciousness of all. On these grounds, and on these alone, do we determine that whatever reality and truth there is in life belongs to our normal experiences under healthy bodily conditions. Through natural analogies we are even able to confirm our faith in them by the very existence of the others; for we recognize in them the distortedly reproduced imitations which testify to the existence of genuine impressions as surely as the shadow does to that of the object which it figures on the wall.

In this maze of appearances in which we live, it is easy, happily for us, to distinguish between impressions induced by outward material influences on the senses and those illusive phenomena which are due solely to the inward disturbed action of nervous centres and ducts; and to this faculty it is the duty, privilege, and common practice of sane men to submit all questions arising from irreconcileable appearances. That either in the sense nerves, or the sensorium of one or more men, impressions are made of outward objects, is not decisive of their existence. The impression of sound, if not imaginary, as in dreams, implies an agitation of external molecules, subject to all its proper physical laws, which acts on the ears of all healthy men alike within a certain distance. The vision of a hand, if not imaginary, implies the presence of matter in a certain state and form capable of reflecting incident light, and also the outward material vibrations which constitute that light, which by infringing on the optic retina produce the true and normal visual sensations on all spectators. It might be added that the seen presence, when not imaginary, of hands or bodies in the air, implies means of support exerting a stronger and more compact resistance than that of their special gravitating forces. But what we wish to indicate clearly is this:—that, from much reading and listening on this matter, the phenomena accepted by the spiritualists cannot be perceived by uninfluenced observers. Outside a chamber where half a dozen spiritualists might be awed with delight at seeing the *flotation* of a medium about the ceiling, or the radiancy of a miraculous hand, Professor Airy, armed with the most lucid and capacious instrument, advantageously inserted through the wall, could not perceive anything extraordinary—the medium would be seen skulking in a corner and the company emptily staring at vacancy. Nor would Dr. Tyndall in similar circumstances—furnished with his best listening apparatus—be able to catch the slightest reverberation of a sound, except those due to the very material density of the helpless "objects" within. Neither the adepts nor the dupes of spiritualism will submit their fancies to any such scientific tests, which genuine external phenomena alone can bear.

We thus reach the conclusion that the phenomena vouched for by spiritualists, being destitute of the essential characteristics of the orderly results of physical laws, perceptible by all alike, are not to be classed in the category of genuine human experiences of the outward world, but are to be relegated to the category of illusions which have an existence only in the internal morbid action of the mind or its organs. That such can be simultaneously induced by the consent of several persons, and the suggestion and *influence* of a "medium," may be, and is, very wonderful, we admit; and further that it is, in the present state of physiology, wholly untraceable. But with this question we are not concerned. We merely wished to show that the facts alluded to are no portions of that divinely ordered cosmos which it is our highest duty and happiness, so far as in us lies, truthfully to investigate and honestly to interpret.

Apart from what is palpable trickery on the part of professional spiritualists, there is sufficient susceptibility to illusive impressions to be alarming, for it is evidently related to other developments of insanity which have increased lately at a rate far beyond that due to the complex and artificial forms of life in the highly-civilized states of Europe and America.

We must at the same time deprecate the extremes of repudiation and credulity with which the mystery has been met. That the spirit-theory has been met in London by a staring stupidity, the fact is sufficient proof; while the cleverly-concealed orgies of secret clubs and the interested artfulness of servants are able to scare away occupants from eligible houses and give rise to stories of their being infested by demons that are widely credited by fashionable people, and, as we see, lead others calling themselves gentlemen to think the subject worthy of scientific investigation. We fear both sense and science must be in a bad way in London.

A BALE of cotton, with most unbecoming exultation, yet with an air as if the news were too good to be true, informed us yesterday that the Cotton Frauds Act, in its present shape, has been disallowed by the Supreme Government. We fear that our informant must have been one of the uninspected. Seriously, a report has reached us that the Act has not passed the ordeal.

IT has been reported in Calcutta that the Lushais have made a raid into Munnipore, and burnt some villages. They threatened some time ago to invade Munnipore, in revenge for a disastrous attack made upon them by a band of Kookies at the instigation of the Munnipore Rajah. Their having made this attack at the time when the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar has entered their country, is taken as a proof that they are not inclined to extend to the allies of the Government the respect they entertain for British territory.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 1ST JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was closed owing to the holidays.

Exchange on India 1s. 11¼d.

Consols ..... 92¼.
Oriental Bank Shares .. ..£42.
Chartered ,, ,, ...£17.
,, Mercantile Bank shares....£31.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares.....£38.
4 per cent. Government Securities ..... 91½.
5 ,, ,, ,, ...105½.
5½ ,, ,, ,, ...110½.

Total coin in Banks of England and France £69,125,000.

Total notes outstanding £78,875,000.

LONDON, 3RD JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was closed owing to the holidays.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

THE CHINA MAIL.

GALLE, 11TH JAN., 7-40 A.M.

The steamer Emeu has arrived. She left Hongkong on the 28th December, Singapore on the 4th, and Penang on the 6th January.

No news of importance from China and Japan.

The supplementary convention to the Treaty of Tientsin has been published.

The American supplementary articles have been ratified.

SKETCHES FROM THE MOFUSSIL.

TWO VISITORS.—No. II.

SIR,—If not intruding too much on your Honor, I beg your Honor will inform me what time you will be at home, and it will be convenient to your Honor to see me, as I am very anxious to pay my respects.—Yours obediently,

LUXUMON GORHUNDI,
n'th Class Subordinate Judge.

My further meditations were disturbed by Thumkins throwing me over this epistle to read, and adding that he had appointed the present time, and that we might therefore expect the gentleman shortly. "This gentleman," explained Thumkins, "is not subordinate to me in any way, and his position ought to be nearly as high as mine, supposing that both our skins were of the same colour." If he is one of the new "highly educated" graduate lot it is a toss-up; you may see a prig of the first water, or a self-possessed gentleman with opinions rather in advance of your own. The wont of the educated lot—continued my friend, who is inclined on small provocation to be somewhat didactic—is that they give themselves such airs with the other people, between whom and themselves they imagine the gulf fixed to be immeasurable. "Perfectly uncivilised like animals they are not men," was the remark of one young hopeful to me, who was a candidate for Government employment. Another—— but here Mr. Luxumon was announced, entered, salaamed respectfully, but not abjectly, and took his seat. He was physically the very reverse of the mamledar, a fine big man, but, like most Brahmins in an office which does not compel them to take exercise, inclined to be fat. I was anxious to see what the conversation would be about. Was he of the new school who thought his fellow-countrymen uncivilized, and would the magistrate and the judge commence a long and interesting discussion on Jurisprudence and the proposed Civil Code? No. Thumkins began by a series of questions, some of which in any other country would be slightly impertinent—How long he had been at T? Did he like it? Where was he before? Had he any sons? What were they doing? How much pay he got? Did he like his present employment?—all of which questions reminded me very much of the old gentlemen who used to pat me on the head when I was at school, and ask me what class I was in, whether I liked my school, if I got a prize, and so on; not because they wanted to know, as my youthful mind wrathfully and contemptuously recognised, but because they did not know what else to say. I think Mr. Luxumon rather liked the catechism than not; he answered every question with alacrity, and never seemed to wish to change the conversation. By the way, he was not a graduate, and being a man, as he told us, of five and forty years of age, could not be one of the new men who are only admitted on to the bench after a very severe examination. These personal questions ended at last, and Mr. Luxumon volunteered a statement—the conversation was in English—that the climate of T—did not suit him very well, and that last week he had, *pro pudor, pulsea!* "a bellyache." "Yes," he repeated with a smile of self-pity and approbation, and with a bow to Thumkins, "a bellyache." He evidently considered it a highly classical and well-selected word. Thumkins trusted he was better. Well, he answered with a judicial care not to estop himself from making further complaints if another day's conversational needs required it, "Not better but improving," and with the same smile and bow, "Yes, improving." From this the conversation flowed smoothly on to the crops, which were good, a proposed bhaug in the town, about which the judge was hopeful, a proposed girls' school, about which the judicial hopes were not so high. On the whole the visit went off well, and Mr. Luxumon went away gratified with a request to call again if he wished, as Mr. Thumkins would always be happy to see him. He half held out his hand, but my friend made no responsive movement, and our cheerful friend, whose malady did not seem very painful, took his leave. I suggested to Thumkins that the first part of his conversation was, as I have written above, childish. What would you have? says my friend They are, even the most educated of them, conversationally as children. Is their conversation among themselves more intellectual? If you don't cross-question him in this way he will cross-question you in perfect innocence and far from any desire to be impertinent. I am, I think, always studiously polite to men who call on me. I don't shake hands if I can avoid it, because I hate shaking hands, and never do it more than I can help, especially with people who don't practice it among themselves. But I always address them as Mr. and try and talk to them as I should to Europeans in their situations. But they have no conversation. Question and answer is all they understand, and it is better that I should question them when they don't mind it than that I should be irritated by standing a mixture of cross-examination and gross flattery from inferiors. That gentleman who has just gone draws four hundred rupees a month, and is now nearly my equal as an official, but he began life as a clerk to a judge, and is an uneducated man, as we understand education. He expects to be patronized a little; very likely the new men—(these new men are evidently a horrid nightmare to my too sensitive Thumkins)—the new men will probably patronize me and try and teach me law, for which I daresay they are qualified, but at present an energetic man like Mr. Luxumon, who has his heart in setting up a bhaug in T, and is nearer the people, will, I think, do more good than officials who despise the people and hold themselves aloof, or else try and cram excessive Anglicism down their untutored throats. "Sahib, the chief constable wishes to see you. Thumkins stops his oratorical flow—but he has had enough of visitors, and he turns to this one as he bids him take his seat. Did you not come this morning, and did not you hear I had fever? "Yes, Sahib, I have come again now." Well, you may go, I don't want to see you.

The official, whom I had not time therefore to add to my gallery, retired crest-fallen; but could he have seen Thumkins pale and shivering under a blanket ten minutes afterwards he would have had his revenge.

It's all your fault for staying out in that beastly sun this morning, says the poor creature, his importance and teachings all vanished. I, rejoicing in a more perfect constitution, smiled pityingly, and, gun in hand, marched out to see if there were duck or snipe about the town, and to prosecute enquiries as to the shooting to be got.

Meanwhile, I pondered on this conversational inferiority of which Thumkins had spoken and as to its causes; for in a former conversation that student of men and manners had told me he considered the Hindoo much sharper and more intelligent than the free-born Briton. Pah, I said, gazing fondly at my favourite breech-loader, could a Hindoo have made this? could he invent a steam-engine? Invent! No, he has no originality, that's why he can't originate a remark. I considered this a happy settlement of the question, and, having shot the only duck I saw, returned home with a calm conscience and an appetite suited to my size.

EUSTICUS.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Governor-General's Council yesterday morning (Jan. 7) Mr. Cockerell took the usual oaths on his re-appointment as additional member. Mr. Fitzjames Stephens then introduced the Bill to remove the Agror Valley from the jurisdiction of the tribunal established under the general Regulations and Acts. The bill mentioned in Parliament during the last Session, amending the powers of the Governor-General, might have obviated the necessity for this measure; but the former had been introduced so late that it had been held over, and the bill, now being introduced, became necessary. The inhabitants of the valley were troublesome, and on consultation with the Punjab Government it had been considered desirable to invest the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab with special powers with regard to them. The subject had been considered some months ago, and an ordinance passed under the Indian Council's Act removing the valley from ordinary jurisdiction. But the ordinance would expire in six months, and it had become necessary to convert it into an Act. Mr. Cockerell then presented the report of the Select Committee on the Subordinate Judges and Moonsiffs Bill, and Mr. Chapman on the Quarantine Bill, after which the Council rose.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE DUKE'S DEPARTURE FROM CALCUTTA.

YESTERDAY morning (Jan. 7) at the early hour of 7-15 A.M. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh descended the steps of Government House, probably for the last time. Two companies of H. M.'s 19th Regiment, with the Queen's colours and the band, were posted as a guard of honour in front of the grand entrance. Hastings Street and the Strand, by which route the Viceregal party proceeded to Armenian Ghat, were lined with troops on either side, and presented quite a martial appearance. H. M.'s 19th occupied Hastings Street, each man separated by the interval of one pace from his nearest comrades. Then came, in the same order and in succession, the 8th N. I., a remarkably fine-looking corps, and next to them the 11th, the 22nd, the 14th, the 9th, and 2nd—all native infantry regiments. The last named corps, with colours and band, were stationed at Armenian Ghat.

H. R. H., who was accompanied by the Governor-General and Major Bourke, drove to the Ghat in a carriage and four, and was escorted by the Body Guard. As he passed rapidly along the line, he was received with a royal salute, the band playing the "National Anthem."

Arrived at the jetty, he was received by the Commander-in-Chief on board the Sir William Peel. The Calcutta Volunteers here formed the guard of honour, under the command of Colonel Walton. They mustered about 150 strong, and looked soldier-like and serviceable. The royal salute on the arrival of H. R. H., and on the departure of the steamer, was worthy of an old line regiment. The band was also in great force, and played with much spirit. H. R. H. was pleased to send for Colonel Walton on board the steamer, and expressed his gratification at the appearance of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles. On the deck of the steamer were assembled the heads of the different

locked and opened the box, and found the dish and two cups in it. I asked Mahomed Bux if there was a secret drawer in the box. He said he did not know. When I was first introduced to Syed Abdoola near the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, he had told me that there were a dish and two cups in the box. At last the bottom of the box was broken by Mahomed Bux at our desire. Before he succeeded in doing so, he had tried to break it in several places. Eventually a piece of plank gave way at one end, and then I saw a drawer which I pulled out; the same now produced. In the drawer were found the plates, the notes, the tools, the two boxes of ink, types and hammer. Mahomed Bux was made a prisoner, and was taken and confined in the Oomercarry Chowkey. The box when I first saw it in the house of Mahomed Bux was not stained as it now is, but was quite clear.

To Mr. Leith :—After I had told Mahomed Bux that I was a Police Officer, he said that he had started up and was frightened, because some people had previously come and assaulted him. I am not aware that he mentioned my name. I was not present when the Deputy Commissioner enquired into this case, but went over to his house immediately after Mahomed Bux had been discharged by him.

At this stage of proceedings the Magistrate adjourned the further investigation of the case till Saturday the 15th instant; and remanded the prisoners to jail.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

The following cases were disposed of by Mr. Justice Westropp in the High Court yesterday :—

"ASIATIC" CALLS.

The Asiatic Banking Corporation sued Jaisingbhai Hathesing, to recover Rs. 5,000, the amount due of a £20 call on 25 shares held by the defendant. Substituted service had been made at Ahmedabad. Mr. Marriott appeared for the plaintiffs : there was no defence. Decree was given for the amount with interest at 6 per cent. on judgment till payment.

The Asiatic Banking Corporation also sued Nanabhoy Pandurung, to recover Rs. 1,700, the balance due on calls on ten original shares and five new ones. The total amount of the calls had been Rs. 3,500, but of that Rs. 1,800 had been paid. Mr. Marriott appeared for the plaintiffs : there was no appearance for the defence. Decree was granted for the amount with interest at 6 per cent. on judgment till payment.

The following cases were also disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley :—

A WOOL TRANSACTION.—Jairandass Mohundass sued Thucker Currumsey Jewraz, for a debt of Rs. 2,479 on a sale of wool. Mr. Ferguson appeared for the plaintiff, but there was no defence. Decree was given.

"PUT THINE HOUSE IN ORDER"—AND BORROW MONEY.—Cirrunjee Allibhoy sued Atmaram Madhowjee for Rs. 3,000, due on a promissory note granted on the loan of money to three persons other than the defendant. Mr. Bala Mangesh Wagle appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defence. His Lordship remarked that the defendant had taken the benefit of Act XXVIII., and asked plaintiff whether he was not aware of that when he took the note. Plaintiff replied that though he had been in Bombay for two years, he had not been aware of that : he saw the defendant and his house in good order and so took the note. He got the signature of the parties and then of the plaintiff, and on getting the latter he advanced the money. The other three men had absconded from Bombay some months ago. The note was drawn in November 1868, and was payable at three months after sight, and plaintiff had often demanded the money from Atmaram but not from the others. Atmaram put him off and nothing had been paid. His Lordship raised a question as to the consideration for the note and deferred judgment.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE,' 11th, 1-45 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao ; Turkish interrupted beyond Semava ; Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain *vin* Turkey, 7th January ; *vin* Russia, 2nd January, 2 A.M., service ; 31st December, 10-10 P.M., private.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 31st December.
Continent of Europe, via Russia, 31st December.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 10th to 8 P.M. of the 11th January is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 41	0 1
,, Calcutta	7 53	0 27
,, Madras	7 55	4 24

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
Dellal Ela, from Calicut.
Jacob Versy, from Cochin.
Rachapa Bunnoor, from Vingorla.
Jeyaraim Pursram, Bholsurs Chuckla, from Jeypore.
Lafond Brothers, from London.
Mr. Francis Pereira, Villa Byculla, from Cochin.
Mr. Smith, Railway, Julgaum.
Mr. Eworng, from London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 11th, 6-10 A.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

GALLE, 11th, 9-10 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

GALLE, 11th, 11-5 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

FORT POLICE COURT.—11TH JANUARY.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Peerbhoy Khanbhoy, a buggy driver, was charged with driving his vehicle at Breach Candy Road yesterday in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was fined five rupees.

TORTURE.—Rama Nursoo, a cart-driver, was charged with torturing his bullocks, and was fined five rupees.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—11TH JANUARY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

GAMBLERS.—Alli Mahomed Hoosein and three others were charged with being found gaming in a public place yesterday. Three of them were fined five rupees each, or, in default, to be imprisoned for ten days ; while the fourth, who was lately charged with a similar offence, was fined twenty rupees, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

FALSE WEIGHT.—Narrayen Santajee, a retail dealer, was charged with having in his possession, without satisfactory excuse, a false weight, and was on conviction fined two rupees.

TORTURE.—Bhow Tookaram, a cart-driver, was charged with cruelly torturing his bullocks at Girgaum Back road yesterday, and was fined fifteen rupees, or, in default, to suffer imprisonment for ten days.—Govind Urjoon and Ranjoo Hajee Noor Mahomed, cartmen, were fined seven and ten rupees respectively for a similar offence.

THEFTS.—Issub Sulleeman was convicted of stealing a copper vessel belonging to Shaick Mahomed Essub, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months.—Shaik Mahomed Goolab was charged with stealing four rupees in cash from the pocket of Roora Jyram ; and was on conviction sentenced to be imprisoned for three months.

A ROGUISH BEGGAR.—Syed Ibrahim Rookmoodeen, a Mahomedan beggar, was charged with begging alms at Bhendy Bazzar yesterday. The prisoner had tied up his leg unnecessarily, pretending that it was injured, which was not the case. His superfluous bandages failed to excite pity, while their suspicious appearance drew the notice of a policeman, who arrested him. He admitted the offence and was sentenced to be imprisoned for ten days.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER AND THE ENVOY FROM BOKHARA.—The *Invalide Russe* says that on the occasion of the parade of the Guards, at which the son of the Emir, of Bokhara and his suite were present, "the Emperor deigned to approach the Prince and the dignitaries from Bokhara, and to inquire of his health remained good, and if he was becoming habituated to the climate of St. Petersburg. The prince replied that, thanks to the care taken of him by Russian hospitality, he had felt no inconvenience from the climate, and expressed to His Majesty his profound gratitude for the kindly attentions of which he had been the object."

THE murderer Tropmann has now been removed from Mazas to the Conciergerie, where, he says, he sleeps more quietly. In the former prison he was disturbed by the noise of the Lyons Railway, but in his present cell, which is in the same gallery in which Marie-Antoinette was confined, he enjoys perfect tranquillity. He will most likely be tried at the Seine assizes, which open in about a fortnight, and have to defend himself on five indictments, which include seven murders with robbery and forgery. Maître Lachaud, who is in great repute amongst despera'e criminals, has undertaken the defence, and has had several interviews with the prisoner, who yesterday was permitted to see his brother ; the young marine endeavoured to persuade Tropmann to reveal the name of his accomplices, but could obtain no a swer. The prisoner was much agitat d, and in the evening his eyes glared with such ferocity that it was considered necessary to watch him with redoubled care for fear of an attempt at suicide.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LIABILITY FOR FORGED NOTES.

ON Friday the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley sat for hearing appeals in the High Court when a case of some importance, as to the liability for forged notes, was disposed of. Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co. had sued Girdhurlal Futheechund in the Court of Small Causes to recover a sum of Rs. 1,000 and the Judge deciding against them, had asked him to state a case for the opinion of the High Court under section 55 of Act IX. of 1856 and section 7 of Act XXVII. of 1864 ; and that came before the High Court on Friday.

Mr. Marriott and Mr Ferguson (instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell) appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants, and Mr. Latham (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) for the defendant and respondent.

The following was the case stated by Mr. O'Leary, Judge of the Small Cause Court, which sufficiently explains the circumstances :—

In this case which was tried before me on June 23rd, 1869, the plaintiffs claimed Rupees 1,000 from the defendant, being the balance due to plaintiffs on certain hoondies accepted by defendant and at one time held by plaintiffs. The hoondies in question were, at the time of the trial, in possession of the defendant and produced by him on subpœna. The technical defence was payment. The facts of the case were very clearly proved by the plaintiffs and were hardly disputed by the defendant. They were as follows :—On the 27th of April last the plaintiffs held certain hoondies accepted by the defendant and amounting in all to Rupees 3,500. On that day one Tejeram Vuklamull went to the plaintiffs on the part of defendant and paid to the clerk of plaintiffs, named Framjee Jamsetjee, what purported to be Rupees 3,500, in currency notes. He paid three notes purporting to be for Rupees 1,000 each and ten notes of Rupees 50 each. These notes were after careful examination received by plaintiffs' shroff Framjee, and the hoondies (or kokas as they are termed when paid and cancelled) were returned. On the morning of the next day at about 11 A.M. the plaintiffs ascertained that one of the notes so paid to them by defendant, and which purported to be a currency note for Rupees 1,000, was a forgery. I consider it unnecessary to state the test by which the note was proved not to be genuine ; but it appears to me material to state that the forgery in this case was exceedingly cleverly executed, and as was proved by skilled witnesses in the case, the note in question would probably be received as genuine by any firm of merchants in Bombay, and possibly not be detected at a bank. The facts of the forgery having been ascertained at about 11 A.M. on the 28th of April, the plaintiffs sent two of their clerks in the course of that same day to the defendant's place of business. One of these clerks, Merwanjee Hormusjee, thus described what took place at the defendant's :—"We went to the defendant's that day (April 28th). We said to defendants that they had paid us one note too few on the previous day. If we had told them it was a forged note they had paid us, they would not have have shown us the book. We saw the defendants' book. We saw that the numbers of the notes had not been taken by the defendant. We then went to the Commissioner of Police—we said nothing that day to the defendant about the forgery." On the next day, April 29th, at 11 or 12 o'clock, the plaintiffs sent a notice of the forgery to the defendant (see copy, notice No. 1). On this state of facts Mr. Latham for the defendant contended that the plaintiffs were precluded by these laches from recovering the amount of the forged note from the defendant, and also that the acts of the plaintiff in receiving the notes and returning the kokas cancelled must be taken as an absolute discharge of the hoondies as against the acceptor. Mr. Latham chiefly rested his argument on the case of Cocks *vs.* Masterman, 9 B. and C. 902 (S. C. 8 L. J. K. B. 77). On the other hand, Mr. Ferguson for the plaintiffs argued that in the first place a person who has through mistake received a forged currency note in payment of a debt is entitled at any time, subject to the law of limitation, to have the debt which was supposed to have been discharged, and that he is not bound to give notice of the forgery ; and secondly, that on the well-known rule on the subject, the plaintiffs having given notice of the forgery on the day after they had notice themselves were in time, even supposing notice to be necessary in such a case. It appeared to me chiefly on the cases of Camidge *vs.* Allenby, 6 B. and C. 373 and Robson *vs.* Oliver, 10-Q. B. 704, that notice of the forgery was necessary in the present case. I held that the ordinary rule in such cases was that notice of dishonour must be given if possible on the day after the dishonour. But I held that the foundation of the rule in such cases was this : that the holder of a dishonoured note is bound to use due diligence in giving notice to prior parties whom he seeks to make liable ; that if he give notice on the day after he himself has notice, the courts will presume that he has exercised due diligence, and will not in ordinary cases enquire whether he might not have given notice some hours earlier. I was of opinion, further, that on the true spirit and meaning of the rule as laid down in Rowe *vs.* Tipper, 13 C. B. 249, the essence of it is either that the plaintiff has, or is presumed to have, exercised due diligence, and that a party who, on the day he himself has notice of the forgery, does communicate with the party whom he seeks to hold liable on the subject of the forged note, and in so communicating with him, purposely conceals from that party notice of the forgery cannot be said or be presumed to have used due diligence in giving notice. That the plaintiffs done nothing on the day they had notice of the forgery, I should undoubtedly have held they were in time in giving notice on the following day. I find on the evidence that they did give a notice on that day with respect to the transaction to the defendant, and that the notice so given to defendant purposely withheld from the defendant all knowledge of the forgery and wilfully misled him as to the facts. Under these circumstances, and on the authority of Cocks *vs.* Masterman, I was of opinion the plaintiffs could not recover. Mr. Ferguson applied to me to state a case for the High Court on the question,—Were the plaintiffs on the facts stated entitled to recover Rupees 1,000 from the defendant ?—subject to the opinion of the High Court on the above question, I found for the defendant, and whereas the plaintiffs have lodged in Court the sum of Rupees 50, as and for the costs of taking out such order as may hereafter be made herein. Therefore the High Court will make such order in the premises as to it shall seem meet.

The letter mentioned above as having been sent to the defendant, was written by Messrs Manisty and Hurrell, on the 29th April, and ran as follows :—

SIR,—We are instructed by Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., to call upon you to pay them the sum of Rupees 1,000, the amount of a forged note passed by you to them on the 27th of April last, in part payment of two hoondies drawn on you. We have also to call upon you for an explanation of the reason for your uttering a forged note, and we have to inform you that unless the amount be paid before 11 o'clock to-morrow, and a satisfactory explanation given as to the matter, proceedings, civil or criminal, as may be considered advisable, will be at once commenced against you.

Mr. Marriott commenced by reading the special case, as stated by Mr. O'Leary.

Mr. Justice Bayley remarked that the learned Judge seemed to have gone on the rules of bills of exchange.

Mr. Marriott replied that that was precisely so, and the plaintiff said he was in error in assimilating the note in this case, a worthless bit of paper, to a bill of exchange.

Mr. Justice Bayley said he could not see how the defendant could have been prejudiced by delay in the notice to him.

Mr. Marriott said the defendant had presented a piece of paper which turned out to be worthless, and the way money was recovered in cases of that sort was by a suit for money had and received. Neither in the books of procedure, nor in any cases which had been brought against parties to recover money paid on worthless documents, had he found that it was necessary that any notice should be given. Of course the case of a forged note, such as the one in the present case, was very different from a bill of exchange where the acceptance had been forged, because in the latter case the endorsers were liable to the holder, and therefore if the holder did not immediately give notice of the non-payment by reason of the bill being dishonoured, or a bill not being paid, the acceptance being a forgery the endorsers might be liable. The learned counsel here read the cases referred to by the Judge of the Small Cause Court showing that notice was necessary and argued that they did not apply, since in the one there was a payment to the parties of a bona fide debt afterwards stopped payment, and the other was a case of a forged acceptance of a mercantile firm with two genuine endorsements—circumstances very different from those in the present case. So far as his experience went and in what he could see by searching the authorities, he had not found any case to support the ruling of the learned Judge below, and he thought it was certainly imparting a new technicality into the law. In the case of a dishonoured bill, the reason for notice was to enable the holder to proceed against the parties previously liable to him ; but that was not the case here. Assuming that the defendant had had a forged note passed to him by a third party, he apprehended that the defendant's right to recover against that third person would not be dependent on any notice ; he did not apprehend it would be necessary to give any notice at all to the parties, so as to enable the defendant to file a suit against the third party.

Mr. Justice Bayley remarked that the technical defence in the Small Cause Court had been that of payment.

Mr. Marriott said that that had fallen through, because there was no payment ; and they must consider if there had been laches by not giving earlier notice. Plaintiffs said they had given reasonable notice, but they held that they were not bound to give the defendant any notice at all.

The Chief Justice.—If you were bound to give notice, you certainly did not give it so soon as you ought, for you abstained for some time, and the question simply is, whether you were bound to give any notice at all.

Mr. Marriott said he submitted that the plaintiffs were not bound to give notice at all, for the defendant's right against the third party would not be damnified at all by not getting a notice. His right would be by an action for Rs. 1,000, money had and received, and by the law of limitation he might raise this action at any time within six years from the time the note was passed to him. He apprehended that in a case of that sort it would not be necessary to prove that he had given notice to the party who had given the note. It appeared to be quite sufficient that a certain note was passed, that certain money was paid in respect of it, and that that note was a forged one. The question of notice was simply of a technical nature with regard to a bill of exchange, for the rule was that if notice was not given, the party was discharged ; but this rule did not hold in a case such as the present, and therefore, he submitted that the learned Judge was wrong in saying that the plaintiffs were bound to give notice on the day they discovered the note was forged.

Mr. Latham said he quite agreed with the learned Judge in the Court below that the issue seemed to be reduced to this point, whether any notice was requisite. His learned friend seemed to distinguish the note in this case from an ordinary forged bill of exchange, on the ground that this bill, being a forgery, was worthless. That, he apprehended, was carrying a distinction too far, for a forged bill of exchange was surely worthless as well as a forged bank note and the judges in the cases quoted had not drawn any such distinction between forged instruments as his learned friend had put.

The Chief Justice.—On what you call a forged bill of exchange the acceptance may be forged and yet there may be endorsements on it which are genuine and confer rights. If a man passed a forged acceptance to another, the endorser may be liable to the endorsee though the acceptance be a forgery.

Mr. Latham said the Court must consider this case on the general principle, and he asked the Court to consider it in the broad view, that where they had the case of a forged note or a forged bill of exchange, and that turned out not to be paid, notice of the failure of payment must be given—and it was not necessary in any case, he held, to show special damnification. A bank note was simply in law, a promissory note, and he submitted that the general rule ought not to be relaxed to suit the judgment in the case would have been the same.

The Chief Justice remarked that that was a case in which there were notes that it was useless to present ; still there were rights behind them ; but he could find no authority for saying that if a paper was worthless, the receiver must give immediate notice of his discovery. For what purpose was he to give notice ? There were cases in which notice was required, but that was to fix other parties with the liability.

Mr. Latham remarked that there was no liability with which another party could be fixed in the case of Camidge *vs.* Allenby.

The Chief Justice observed that there might be a resort. Had the notes been presented and the Bank refused to pay, then the party would have had a right by giving notice to his debtor to recover his debt.

Mr. Justice Bayley put this case to Mr. Latham—suppose the learned gentleman got his fee of five gold mohurs and had the misfortune to find them counterfeit, would he consider he had been paid or would he give notice to be paid over again ?

Mr. Latham apprehended a gold mohur was not in any circumstances a negotiable instrument.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—It is the same as cash.

The Chief Justice.—The only way you can put your case is, that if you had got notice you might have found out the person from whom the note was received, and that you have been prejudiced in that way. But I don't see how you could have been prejudiced, for it was given only a day later. It is not a case in which you lose your remedy by not being able to give notice of the dishonouring in time. If you know the person from whom you received that forged note, you don't lose your right to recover from him by having got this notice a day later. All these cases about bills of exchange and notices of dishonour arise from the rules that require notice of dishonour to be given within a certain time, else the parties will be discharged from liability ; but the person from whom you got that note, if you know who he was, would not be discharged by not getting notice on a particular day. We must look to the reason of the rule. I am not prepared to say that a party might receive a forged note and retain that note, knowing it was forged, for such a length of time that it would be reasonable to infer that the party from whom he received it would be injured in not being able to enforce it. In a case of such negligence it might be difficult to recover the money, and I don't say in such a case as that he could recover, but where is the negligence or the injury here ?

Mr. Latham.—What here is equivalent to the negligence in the case your lordship puts is the way in which we were dealt with.

The Chief Justice.—But it does not appear your position was altered, or that you have lost the opportunity of tracing from whom you received this note. It is not suggested that when you got the notice you were not in as good a position as if you had got the notice a day sooner.

Mr. Latham—We may have been.

The Chief Justice.—The question is, if you were so ?

Mr. Latham said that the only way he could put the case after the remarks of the Court was that the rule the Judge of the Small Cause Court had quoted though derived from particular instances had become a general rule applying to all cases and that, that being so, the Court could not break in on the rule when the plaintiffs had been guilty not only of omission to give notice, but of wilful misrepresentation.

Mr. Marriott said that as to the probability of being damnified, there were no entries of the note in his books, nor was there any proof that he had been injured, and if he knew one day who gave him the note, he could have gone to him the day after as well.

The Chief Justice then said—I think that the learned Judge of the Small Cause Court was wrong in applying the rule in Cocks *vs.* Masterman to a case like this, for this case does not come within the authority of that case. I think that the rule to be deduced from that case and other cases of a similar character is this ; —that where a person possesses a negotiable instrument which turns out to be forged, he must not by his negligence in communicating the fact of the forgery to the transferor of it deprive that person of his right to take steps against the parties who may be liable to pay it—for though the instrument may be forged as regards the acceptance, yet there may be other rights arising out of the transfer either by the endorsement, where that is required, or by the delivery where the instrument is payable to the bearer and is transferred by delivery only. But here is a case in which the instrument has been forced ; and the only liability upon it being, from the nature of the instrument, by reason of the signature which turns out to be forged, it is entirely valueless. On the instrument itself there was no right which could be reserved to the defendant by giving notice to others that it was forged. In principle it is somewhat like the case of Candy *vs.* Marriott, in which the Court of Queen's Bench held that where a bill endorsed by a debtor to a creditor was valueless for want of a sufficient stamp, so that there could be no remedy at law on it, it was not necessary that notice of dishonour should be given and that the debtor, though he had not given, any notice at all, might recover the original debt. The only way in which possibly the defendant may avail himself of any neglect on the part of the plaintiff to communicate to him the fact of the note being a forged note is to my mind what I have already suggested—that there might be a case in which in consequence of considerable delay in informing the party who paid the forged note of the fact of its being forged, he might have lost the means of discovering the person from whom he himself received it ; and if a case of that kind were made out—if it were shown that there had been such negligence on the part of the person to whom the forged note was paid in communicating the fact of its being a forgery, that the parties paying it to him had really been damnified, I am not prepared to say there could not be an action for the payment of the money over again. But in this case there is nothing whatever to show that any injury was caused to the defendant by the delay that took place in communicating the fact that the note was forged, or by what Mr. Latham calls misrepresentation (it was rather concealment of the fact) for a day. It does not appear that the defendant lost any power which he had of tracing the note and of enforcing any right he might have against the person who sold the note to him ; that he was damnified in any way,—and under these circumstances I think the rule deducible from the case of Cocks *vs.* Masterman does not apply. If you are to apply a rule, you must see what is the reason of it—not only whether the case to which we are asked to apply the rule comes within the language the Judges use when they lay it down but within the reason of it. You must always bear in mind, what I think is sometimes forgotten in argument, that when you are dealing with language used by the Judges you must consider the expressions in connection with the case before them ; you are not to take, as laying down a broad proposition, language which in most cases was intended to apply only to the particular kind of case then before the Court. I cannot see that this case comes reasonably within the rule the learned Judge in the Small Cause Court has applied to it ; I think he has come to a wrong decision, and that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover the amount sought to be recovered ; and judgment will be given for the plaintiff with costs, including the costs of reserving this case.

Mr. Justice Bayley said he entirely concurred in the opinion just pronounced by the learned Chief Justice. The decisions upon which the learned Judge below seemed to have grounded his judgment were totally of a different character from the present case, and, he thought, had no reference whatever to it. After referring to some decisions the learned Judge said that in this case there had been no payment at all. What was believed at the time to be genuine turned out to have been forged, and there was no answer that defendant could have to this action, so that with reference to the known necessity for giving any he entirely concurred with the remarks on that subject that had fallen from the learned Chief Justice, and I concurred also with him that the judgment should be the one he has just pronounced.

Judgment was therefore given for the plaintiff with costs, including the costs of reserving the case.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS OF THE POONA RACES FOR 1870.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER 1870.

1ST RACE.—THE DERBY. Rupees 1,000 from the Fund. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Horses landed after 1st September 1869 allowed 4 lbs. Winner of a race before the meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra, oftener 7 lbs.

Entrance for horses named on	1st May	5 G. M.
Do. do.	on 1st June	10 G. M.
Do. do.	on 1st July	20 G. M.
Do. do.	on 1st Aug.	30 G. M.

A sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Two miles.

2ND RACE.—HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN'S CUP. Value Rs. 500. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winner of the Derby, 5 lbs. extra.

Entrance for horses named on	1st May	5 G. M.
Do. do.	on 1st June	10 G. M.
Do. do.	on 1st Aug.	15 G. M.

A sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and three quarters.

3RD RACE.—SELLING STAKES. Rs. 300 from the Fund. For all Arabs. One mile. Entrance 3 G. M. Rs. 1,000 value to carry 10 stone ; 7lbs. allowed for every hundred rupees. G. R. To close and name the day before the race.

4TH RACE.—THE KIRKEE STAKES of Rs.—presented by Officers of the Royal Artillery for all Arabs. Weight for age, 1st. in excess of W. I. T. C. Rules. Winners once 5 lbs, twice or oftener 10 lbs extra. Entrance 5 G. M. G. R. ½ mile. To close and name the day before the race.

5TH RACE.—THE CHARGER STAKES. Rupees 400 from the Fund. For all bona fide Chargers in possession of and ridden by the owner three months prior to race regularly on parade. The property of Officers of the Division. Entrance 3 G. M. 10 stone 7 lbs. G. R. Three quarter mile. To close and name the day before the race.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE.—THE GOVERNOR'S PLATE. Presented by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Winners during the meeting once to carry 5lbs. extra, twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Horses that have run during the meeting and not a winner allowed 5lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 1st.

Entrance for horses named on	1st May	5 G. M.
Do. do.	on 1st June	10 G. M.
Do. do.	on 1st Aug.	20 G. M.

A sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start.—One mile and a half.

2ND RACE.—JUMKHUNDIE CUP. Value Rs. 1,000, presented by H. H. Rameshunder Row Appa Sahib. For all Indian Arabs. Winners during the meeting once 5 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. 1¼ mile. Weight for age.

Entrance on	1st May	5 G. M.
Do. on	1st June	10 G. M.
Do. on	1st Aug.	20 G. M.

when the race will close, with a sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for all horses declared to start.

3RD RACE.—THE LITTLE WELTER. 400 Rupees from the Fund, for all horses the property of officers in H. M.'s Military, Naval and Civil services, or of gentlemen who are members of any of the Clubs. Entrance 3 G. M. G. R. One mile. 10st. 7lbs. The winner to be claimed for 1,000 Rupees. To close and name the day before the race.

4TH RACE.—A PURSE of Rs. 500, presented by the Nawab of Beyla, for all horses, weight for age ; winners once 5lbs., twice or oftener 10lbs. extra. 1¼ mile.

Entrance	1st May	5 G. M.
Do.	1st June	10 G. M.
Do.	1st Aug.	20 G. M.

A sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start.

5TH RACE.—THE HACKS. Rupees 200 from the Fund. For all hacks 11st. Entrance 3 G. M. To close and name the day before the race. Three quarters of a mile. G. R. The winner to be sold for Rs. 500.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE.—THE ARABIAN CUP. Value Rupees 1,000, presented by Shaik Essa bin Kallifla. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. The winner of the Derby to carry 5 lbs. extra.

Entrance for horses on	1st May	5 G. M.
Do. do.	on 1st June	10 G. M.
Do. do.	on 1st July	15 G. M.
Do. do.	on 1st Aug.	20 G. M.

A sweepstakes of 20 G. M. for each horse declared to start. 2 miles.

2ND RACE.—GALLOWAY PLATE. Rs. 300 from the Fund. For all Galloways, weight for inches. 1¼ mile. Entrance Rs. 50, to close and name the day before the race.

3RD RACE.—THE WHIM. Rs. 400 from the Fund. Entrance 10 G. M. To close and name the day before the race. R. C. G. R. The winner either of the Cups, Purses, or Grand Stand Stakes to carry 5lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5lbs.

4TH RACE.—A SILVER CUP.—Value Rs. 1,000, presented by the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, C. S. I., for all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Previous winners once 5lbs., oftener 10lbs. extra. 2¾ miles.

Entrance	1st May	5 G. M.
	1st June	10 G. M.
	1st Aug.	20 G. M.

when the race will be closed.

5TH RACE.—THE LADIES' PURSE. Rs. 300 from the Fund, with an entrance of Rs. 50, for all horses *bona fide* the property of officers in H. M.'s Naval, Military and Civil services. Weight for age. 1 stone in excess of W. I. T. C. standard R. C. G. R.

6TH DAY, TUESDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE.—THE STEWARDS' PURSE of Rs. 500. 2 miles. Highest weight not to exceed 11st.

2ND RACE.—MONSOON STAKES. Rs. 500 from the Fund. 2 miles. Highest weight not to exceed 10st.

All horses that have won during the meeting will be entered by the Stewards for the one of the above two races, at an entrance of 5 G. M. for each race won. Losers can enter at 8 A. M. the day before the race, at an entrance of 10 G. M., and will be handicapped by the Stewards into one of the above classes. H. F. to Loses for not standing the handicap.

3RD RACE.—THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP. Rs. 400 from the Fund. For all Galloways that have started during the meeting. Entrance 10 G. M. with 2 G. M. forfeit for not standing the handicap. Entrance to be sent in by 8. A. M. and the handicap will be published by 10 A. M. the day before the race. Acceptance to be sent with the entrance of the day. One and a half mile.

4TH RACE.—THE BEATEN PLATE. Rs. 500 from the Fund. A handicap open to the beaten horses of the meeting. 10 G. M. entrance, H. F. One and a half mile. Weights to be announced by 10 A.M., and declarations as to standing or not to be made with the nominations of the day.

5TH RACE.—THE CONSOLATION STAKES. Rs. 200 from the Fund, for all horses. Weight for value. Rs. 1,000 to carry 12 stone, 7lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100. G. R. ½ mile. The winner to be put up to auction after the race ; any surplus over declared value to go to the Fund. To close and name the day before the race.

7TH DAY, THURSDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE.—THE DECCAN STEEPLE CHASE.—Rs. 200 from the Fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs.—5 G. M.'s for all horses. Arabs and Country breds to carry 10st. 7lb., Colonial and English, the usual penalties ; previous winners to carry for once 7lbs. extra, twice 12 lbs., oftener 1 stone. Distance round the new Steeple Chase Course. G. R. To close and name the day before the race. Three horses, the property of separate owners, and from different stables to start, or purse will be withheld.

2ND RACE.—POONA HUNT STEEPLE CHASE. Rs. 400 presented by the Poona Hunt, added to a sweepstakes of 10 G. M.'s. For all horses the property of members and that have been hunted with the Poona Hunt. Weights for Arabs 10st., Colonial and English the usual penalties ; previous winners to carry 7lbs. extra. Round the new Steeple Chase Course. To close and name the day before the race. Three horses, the property of separate owners, and from different stables to start, or the purse will be withheld.

3RD RACE.—A HURDLE RACE. Rupees 100 from the Fund, with an entrance of 3 G. M. for all horses R. C. Over 6 hurdles. Gentlemen riders 10 stone, previous winners to carry extra once 7 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs. To close and name the day before the race.

RULES.

1.—The W. I. T. Club Rules as they stand on the 1st May 1870, to be adhered to unless especially provided for.

2.—Horses will be aged by the Stewards or by some person or persons appointed by them on the 1st of May. Certificates of horses aged in Bombay on the 1st of May under the W. I. T. C. Rules will hold good.

Horses will also be aged and measured on a day appointed by the Stewards just before the races.

3.—Owners of horses running during the meeting (Ponies and Hacks excepted) must pay Rs. 50 to the Fund. In confederacies each confederate must subscribe Rs. 50.

4.—No horse to start unless he has paid his entrance previously.

5.—If only two horses bona fide the property of different owners start for any race, half the public money will be withheld. No public money will be given for a W. O.

6.—Three horses bona fide the property of different owners and from different stables, must start in races for the Grand Stand Stakes, Cups, and Purses, or the prizes will be withheld.

7.—A rateable reduction will be made from the amount added by the Fund should the subscription fall short of the amount advertised.

8.—Winners of Lotteries to pay 5 per cent to the Fund.

9.—After the Course has been put in order, a fee of Rs. 5 will be demanded for every horse ridden or exercised thereon.

10.—In the event of any race not filling, the Stewards have power to make another.

11.—Should the weather prove unfavourable, the Stewards have power to postpone the meeting for as many days as they think fit, or should the races have commenced, from race day to race day.

12.—The decision of the Stewards is final on all points whatsoever, any rule or practice to the contrary notwithstanding.

13.—A day not less than a week after the date on which the last race of the season is run will be fixed by the Stewards on which all accounts will be settled.

All entrances, &c. to be sent to the Secretary Poona Races, No. 4, Main Street, Poona.

THE RICE DUTY.

To the Hon'ble J. R. BULLEN SMITH, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

Financial Department.

SIR,—The Government of India has given particular consideration to the facts and arguments bearing upon the alleged injurious operation of the export duty levied upon rice and paddy, which were presented to the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple by the deputation which you introduced to him on the 20th December last. The subject had, for some time previously, engaged the serious attention of the Government.

I am desired by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council now to inform you that he fully admits that the levy of an export duty upon grain is justifiable only upon grounds of the most stringent financial necessity, and that the Government of India will carefully consider, in making the financial arrangements of the coming year, whether it may be possible by the adoption of any expedient to provide for the remission of the duties of which you complain. At the same time I am to say that His Excellency in Council is unable absolutely to pledge himself to their remission at any particular time.

It is hoped that the present announcement will enable those engaged in the trade to make such provisional arrangements as will prevent any material inconvenience arising from the remission of the duty in the middle of the shipping season, should the Government find it practicable to dispense with it from the commencement of the ensuing financial year.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.
Fort William, 7th January 1870.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE hear from Jubbulpore that Brigadier-General Sir William Turner has not yet recovered from his recent accident sufficiently to attend to public duties.—*Delhi Gazette*, Jan. 8.

WE hear from Peshawur, dated 29th ultimo, that goods, valuing about Rs. 3,50,000, have been sold at the fair, which will continue till the 10th instant. The Commissioner of Peshawur had requested the chief residents of all adjacent places to assemble at the fair on the 5th instant.—*Ibid.*

THE following piece of Calcutta gossip, if true, shows that Lord Mayo is determined—and right, he is too—to insist upon the rules of state etiquette as regards his position being strictly carried out. *On dit* that Mrs. Grey's invitations to her ball were issued "to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh," but the Viceroy hearing this, when fortunately only a few cards were out, had them recalled, and amended ones were issued "to meet His Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Mayo, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh."—*Ibid.*

MR. MORRIS has instructed his district officers that although it is very desirable that Deputy Commissioners should be out in camp in their districts during the greater portion of the marching season, in order to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with their districts, inspect local works, and generally satisfy themselves regarding the condition of the interior of their districts, yet he has observed in one or two cases that even when such an object was not in view Deputy Commissioners considered themselves as it were bound to spend their time in camp, and march about here and there without any particular purpose. The Chief Commissioner regards this as quite useless, and he thinks it might be desirable that Commissioners should satisfy themselves in a general way that when any Deputy Commissioner under them goes regularly into camp, he is really going on a tour of inspection, or to visit some particular spot or work where his presence is advisable. A Deputy Commissioner might therefore submit to the Commissioner at the beginning of any month in which he intends to go out regularly into camp, a memorandum stating briefly and generally what

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1870.

signation was called in to assist. A respectful awe tempered whilst it enhanced the moment of fruition. The *Examiner*, we think it is, tells of an old lady who kept the secret of an orange-pudding till scarce failing breath enough was left to reveal it to her favourite daughter; and our own childhood can recall dishes with something transcendental about them. Nothing that we ever taste now-a-days approaches that exquisite evanescent twang, half taste, half odour, which recorded its existence on the memory. But we cannot enter further into this, the pathetic phase of our subject, except just to point out how much real pathos may and often does lie round the memory of some dish supreme to childish tastes, served under the direction of now silent lips, and by hands whose cunning remains to our fancy untransmitted.

BUNGLED EXECUTIONS.

THE *Telegraph* has called attention to the doubtful merits of our present mode of executing our criminals; we have ourselves, on a former occasion, pointed out that in nine cases out of ten the criminal dies from the effects of simple suffocation, and that the neck is rarely if ever dislocated. That there is room for improvement no one can doubt, but, bungling as our present method is, it is nothing compared to that adopted less than a century ago. In the *Annual Register* of 1773 will be found the following account of the execution of Elizabeth Herring, on the 13th of September of that year, at Tyburn, for stabbing her husband with a knife during a quarrel. The unfortunate woman having been carried on a sledge drawn by four horses from Newgate to Tyburn, was placed on a stool something more than two feet high, and a chain being placed under her arms, the rope round her neck was made fast to two spikes, which being driven through a post on which she stood, when her devotions were ended the stool was taken away from under her, and she was soon strangled. When she had hung about fifteen minutes the rope was burnt, and she sank till the chain supported her, forcing her hands up to a level with her face, and the flames being furious she was soon consumed. The crowd was so immense that it was a long time before the faggots could be placed for execution. There were above 20,000 persons present at this spectacle, many of whom were much hurt, and some trodden to death. A century hence, or let us hope sooner, our grandchildren, on reading the account of Frederic Hinson's execution, will probably think us as great barbarians as we think our grandfathers must have been in 1773 to have allowed for one moment this unnecessary torture.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—At the close of a very interesting article, entitled "Masterly Inactivity," in the *Fortnightly Review* for this month, a little book of mine, "The Oxus and the Indus," published in last June, is treated with a passing and cursory notice that demands some reply from me. Although this may seem a matter personal to myself, I venture to ask for some space in your columns, both in consideration of the semi-official nature of the adverse criticism, and of the growing importance of Central Asian politics. Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, the author of this article, and also, as he now explains, of the essay in the *Edinburgh Review* of January, 1867, in which he commenced that apology for Lord Lawrence's Afghan policy which he continues in the *Fortnightly*, was, during the progress of the greater part of the events he describes, officially engaged in the foreign secretariat of the Indian Government. For the composition of these two articles Mr. Wyllie has had before him the secret and confidential records of Calcutta, including the consultative minutes of the Viceroy's council. These materials are so exclusively at his disposal that he can reveal just as much and just as little as may suit his purpose, while his adversaries are denied access to them altogether. He charges me with having made, in the publication beforementioned, "an exhibition of hocus-pocus more creditable to his" (my) "own daring than complimentary to the discrimination of his" (my) "audience." What he calls "hocus-pocus" I am perfectly willing to submit to the public judgment in Mr. Wyllie's own language. He asserts very correctly that "the second article of Lord Mayo's treaty with Dost Mahommed bound us 'never to interfere in the territories of Afghanistan.'" Yet, he complains, "one pamphleteer has not shrunk from quoting the very clause which binds us to go on our interference as a foundation from which to denounce the Indian Government's supposed breach of it, and to call on the force of history on further to go, than when inaction and interference are found to be convertible terms. The act referred to is the original recognition of Sher Ali as Dost Mahommed's successor, which Lord Elgin's administration delayed to issue till six months after the decease of the latter. Surely, that reasonable man can doubt that at a crisis such as that referred to, "inaction and interference" are "convertible terms"—probably indentical in intention, certainly equivalent in effect? If on the death of the present Emperor of the French any European power were to postpone the recognition of the new sovereign for months after his peaceful and undisputed accession, who can deny that this "inaction" would be a most unwarrantable "interference," and would be considered, however impotent it might be, as an unfriendly and aggressive act? But our delay in recognising the Ameer of Cabul could not be impotent; it was sure to operate, and evidently did operate in favour of Sher Ali's rivals. Mr. Wyllie informs us that "the apparent dilatoriness of the Government was, to a considerable extent, accidental; from which we may presume that it was, to a certain undefined extent, not accidental, but deliberate and intentional. This presumption is strengthened by the fact that the "lapse of time" was the "means of justification" for the delay "are ample." And here the representative and advocate of the Calcutta Foreign-office plunges into a maze of inconsistency and confusion. "In the first place," he says, "the nomination of Sher Ali by his father, though finally ratified by the British Government, was not a tittle of claim to our recognition; no such being as Dost Mohammed's 'heir' could have any existence for the British Government, until the voice of chiefs and people should have ratified the deceased Ameer's choice." Although on the previous page he insisted frequently, and apparently very superfluously, upon "our Government the position of "Lord Paramount of all Asia," he now imposes on it the post of returning office for the Afghan "chiefs and people," upon whom he confers a *dignus vindice* nodus in the successor of their prince! "Dost Mohammed," he says, "could have no existence for the British Government"—although the treaty of 1855 was contracted with the Ameer, "his heirs and successors," although his successor was expressly named in that treaty, and although on the decease of the heir first chosen, the nomination of Sher Ali in his place was duly communicated to our Government. His omissions:—"I allowed time for that voice to make itself heard, and as soon as it had spoken, the recognition which then, and not till then became Sher Ali's due, was granted with prompt cordiality." There is nothing accidental here, and, according to this version, really no delay. He does not tell us how and when "the voice of chiefs and people spoke." It can hardly have been in the six months, because he has already said (p. 587) that "the acknowledgment of all men, including his own brethren, had been in the first instance accorded to his (Sher Ali's) accession." But if we were bound to wait until "the voice of chiefs and people" had made itself heard in some unexplained fashion, and if our recognition was in truth given "with prompt cordiality" as soon as "due," why does Mr. Wyllie plead that "the apparent dilatoriness" of our Government was "to a considerable extent accidental," occasioned partly by the great distances, and partly by Lord Elgin's mortal illness? He then goes on to say that Sher Ali's "father was nothing more or less than a usurper"—that among the Suddozye "family displaced by Dost Mohammed, if anywhere, the rightful sovereign is to be looked for"—but that "Afghan policy contains no such principle" as that "the only rightful sovereign is he who can take the crown and keep it." Exactly so, and Dost Mohammed did take it, and keep it for twenty-two years, and transmitted it to his son, the British Government having made a treaty of friendship and alliance with him, "his heirs and successors." We come, therefore, to the original question, which Mr. Wyllie has totally failed to answer, as he has failed to refute or traverse any one of the strictures on Lord Lawrence's policy—why was Sher Ali's recognition delayed for six months?

If Mr. Wyllie will inform us of the terms in which our tardy recognition was conveyed, we shall be able to judge whether some doubt therein expressed or implied, as to the absolute validity of Sher Ali's succession, did not rouse the pretenders, whose hopes had hitherto been kept alive by the hostile silence of the British Government. The Ameer was recognised by our Government in December, 1863, six months after his installation. Early in 1864 his half-brother, Afzul Khan, displayed the first signs of disaffection, as if he now felt himself let loose. In April, 1864, Azim Khan, supposed to be the British favourite, broke into rebellion.

Mr. Wyllie's resources are still under cover, but their poverty is betrayed by the small use he makes of them. We can estimate how much he keeps back by seeing how little he brings forward, and how that little fails to help his cause. He makes a great noise and smoke but it is all from blank ammunition. His graceful narrative serves as the medium for many assertions and denials, not unconfirmed, but positively contradicted by the very large propositions and very scanty extracts that he produces in their support. He is unfortunate in what he calls "creating catchwords." In the *Edinburgh Review* he characterised Sir John Lawrence's policy as one of "masterly inactivity." In the *Fortnightly* he challenges admiration for "the transparent simplicity of its quietism." I do not admire that policy, but if I did, I should not like the phrase chosen by its apologist.—I am, &c.,

EVANS BELL.

* "The Oxus and the Indus," by Major Evans Bell.
† "Fortnightly Review," Dec. 1869, p. 644.

AMERICAN "INTERVIEWING."—A portion of the daily newspapers of New York are bringing the profession of journalism into contempt, so far as they can, by a kind of toadyism or flunkeyism, which they call "interviewing." The *Sun* interviewed Horace Gorbin, Fisk, Gould, Grinnell, Butterfield, M'Farland, Mrs. M'Farland and whoever else has any story to tell, or axe to grind, or is unwilling to kick its reporter down stairs. We are bound to say, however, that the *Sun* "interviews" with judgment, and in the main, seeks news and not gabble. But the *Herald*, *World*, and *News*, as if "interviewing" had become a *sine qua non* in journalism, use it as a means of gathering up the "opinions" of any and everybody relative to matters in general. The *Herald* "interviews" Garfield about resumption; the *News* interviews Peter B. Sweeney about the fifteenth amendment; and the *World*, more enterprising still, sends its reporters at random into the downtown offices of merchants and bankers, and asks them what they think about the state of the country. By all these means very precious samples of flapdoodle are served up by these journals, which ought to be able to teach the men they are thus interviewing upon all the points on which they seek information. Journals which do not respect their own position are not likely to find it respected by the people.—*Chicago Tribune*, Dec. 1

THE NORTHERN FARMER.

(FROM TENNYSON'S NEW POEMS.)

Dosn't theu 'ear my 'orse's legs, as they canters away?
Proputty, proputty, proputty—that's what I 'ears 'em saäy.
Proputty, proputty, proputty—Sam, thou's an ass for thy pains
There's moor sense I' one o' 'is legs nor in all thy brains.

Woä—theer's a craw to pluck wi' tha, Sam; yon's parson's ouse—
Dosn't thou knaw that a man mun be eather a man or a mouse?
Time to think on it then; for thou'll be twenty to weeak.
Proputty, proputty—woä then, woä—let mea 'ear mysen speak.

Me an' thy muther, Sammy, 'as been a-talkin' o' thee;
Thou's been talkin' to muther, an' she been a tellin' it me.
Thou'll not marry for munny—thou's sweet upo' parson's lass—
Noä—thou'll marry for luvv—an' we boäth on us thinks tha an ass.

Seed'd her todaäy goäby—Säint's-daay—they was ringing the bells.
She's a beauty thou thinks—an' soä is scoors o' gells,
Them as 'as munny an' all—wot's a beauty?—the flower as blaws.
But proputty, proputty sticks, an' proputty, proputty graws.

Do'ant be stunt: taäke time: I knaws what maäkes tha so mad.
Wan't I' crualzed fur the lasses mysen when I wur a lad?
But I knawed a Quaäker feller as often 'as towd ma this:
"Doänt thou marry for munny, but goä where munny is."

An' I went wheer munny war: an' thy mother coom to 'and,
Wi' lots o' munny laaid by, an' a nicetish bit o' land.
Maäybe she wan't a beauty:—I never giv it a thowt—
But wan't she as good to cuddle an' kiss as a lass as 'ant nowt?

Parson's lass 'ant nowt, an' she weänt 'a nowt when 'e's deäd,
Mun be a guvness, lad, or summit, and addle her breäd:
Why? fur 'e's nobbut a curate, an' weänt nivir git naw 'igher;
And 'e maäde the bed as 'e ligs on afoor 'e coom'd to 'is shäre.

And thin 'e coom'd to the parish wi' lots o' 'Varsity debt,
Stook to his taäil they did, an' 'e 'ant got shut on 'em yet.
An' 'e figs on 'is back i' the grip, wi' noän to lend 'im a shove,
Becoase o' the bees in his bonnet, an' weänt nivir git naw 'igher.

Luvv! what's luvv? thou can luvv thy lass an' 'er munny too,
Maäkin' 'em goä togither as they've good right to do.
Could'n I luvv thy muther by cause o' 'er munny laaid by?
Naäy—for I luvv'd 'er a vast sight moor fur it: reäson why.

Ay an' thy muther says thou wants to marry the lass.
Cooms of a gentleman burn: an' we boäth on us thinks tha an ass.
Woä then, proputty, wiltha!—an ass as near as mays nowt—
Woä then, wiltha! daaghta!—the bees is as fell as owt.

Breäk me a bit o' the ash for his 'ead, lad, out o' the fence!
Gentleman burn! what's gentleman burn? is it shillins an' pence?
Proputty, proputty's ivrything 'ere, an' Sammy, I'm blest
If it isn't the on'y genuine copy yonder, fur theers a bit o' the best.

Tis'n them as 'as munny as breäks into 'ouses an' steäls,
Them as 'as coäts to their backs an' taäkes their regular meäls.
Noä, but it's them as niver knaws wheer a meäl's to be 'ad.
Taäke my word for it, Sammy, the poor in a loomp is bad.

Theer or thir feythers, tha sees, mun 'a been a lazy lot,
Fur work mun 'a gone to the gittin' whiniver munny was got.
Feyther 'ad ammost nowt; leästways 's munny was 'id.
But 'e tired an' moil'd 'isseln deäd, an 'e died a good un, I did.

Look thou theer wheer Wrigglesby beck comes out by the 'ill!
Feyther run up to the farm, an' I runs up to the mill;
An' I'll run up to the brig, an' that thou'll live to see;
And if thou marries a good un I'll leäve the land to thee.

Thim's my noätions, Sammy, wheerby I means to stick;
But if thou marries a bad un, I'll leäve the land to Dick.—
Coom oop, proputty, proputty—that's what I 'ears 'im saäy—
Proputty, proputty, proputty—canter an' canter awaäy.

TENNYSON'S TWO NORTHERN FARMERS.

(*Spectator*, Dec. 18.)

IF our greater modern artists had as much literary ingenuity as they have pictorial skill, we should have more than one attempt, and perhaps more than one more or less brilliant attempt, in the next Royal Academy to paint Mr. Tennyson's Two Northern Farmers, old style and new style, as pendants to each other. It is not at least the poet's fault if they are never as vividly portrayed to the eye as they are already to the imagination of his millions of readers. Every point in the situation of both is powerfully conceived, and is, in the highest sense, capable of a pictorial rendering, though a great artist well knows that something must always be both lost and gained when the conception of a great *type* is individualized. The poet may select those accidents of place and time, and those alone, which go to help the conception of the type, and may omit all which are not thus characteristic; the painter, while he has the advantage of giving a still greater vividness of effect to those which are characteristic, is compelled also to individualize in incidents which are not co-extensive with the type, and so to narrow its range. Thus, for instance, the painter would have to make up his mind whether to paint either or both of these Northern Farmers as men who had a certain pride in the *expenditure* of well-to-do farmers, whose dress and furniture were fully up to the mark of their income, or otherwise. But there is nothing, as far as we know, in either picture to determine whether the farmer in question were stingy or slightly profuse on matters affecting personal appearance and household, unless, indeed, it be the personal vanity in the old-style farmer which is implied in,—

"Look'ee quoloty smoiles when they sees ma a passin' by!
Says to theesen naw doot—what a man a bei sewerly."

And, in fact, the type would cover both the man who liked to appear at least as well-to-do as he was known to be, and the man who cared nothing for the reputation of personal expenditure, and would even prefer to be "grubby" so long as he was, and was known to be, growing in real substance. Still, the painter would gain something in vividness for anything he lost in breadth, and what sharply-defined, closely-related, and well-contrasted conceptions these Two Northern Farmers, as exhibited in the last and in the new volume of poems, really are:—the one slowly dying, but with a tenacity of life that made him bitterly resent death as a positive wrong, clinging vigorously to every fragment of ancient custom, massive, cloddish, slow, strong, toilworn, but with a grand air of both aggressive and resisting obstinacy of purpose, utterly earthy and bound by every tie to the earth, yet retaining a blind though pitying respect for social rank as seen in holiday people, "squoire" and "quoloty" generally, and half redeeming his earthiness by the depth of his dumb and disinterested fidelity to the only thing he really loves except himself, "the blessed fields"; the other, sharp, go-ahead, active, mounted on a stout fast-trotting pony, whose hoofs seem to ring in his ears on the hard road the one word which haunts his imagination, "proputty, proputty, proputty,"—with as keen a contempt for poor gentility as for poor clodhoppers, small of nature, and quite educated enough for a certain dexterity in playing off small sophistries on himself, and finally, entirely destitute of the dumb veneration for the land itself which induced the old-style farmer to deprecate so earnestly the introduction of

"akittle o'jackim,
Huzzin' and mazzin' the blessed fwilds wi' the Divil's own teäm."

Surely the pictures are sufficiently remarkable, both in their resemblances and their contrasts; the one, a slow, obstinate, in his way almost religious worshipper of the land, apart from the consideration whether he tilled it for "squoire" or for "himself," and without a rumour of any morality in his head which did not consist either in doing his duty "by the land," or in holding to any practice to which he had been accustomed for "foorty years,"—the other, a shrewd, convinced money-worshipper, though one who prefers "proputty" in the form of land to any other, as being more tangible, stable, and generally satisfactory.

In both types alike the basis of the character is earthy,—anti-spiritual,—a grudge against the spiritual. But in the old-style farmer, this takes the form of sulky depreciation of "parson's" achievements in life, boastfulness as to his own punctuality in paying him his tithe, and suppressed disgust with "parson's" impertinence in so coolly predicting the approaching end of one who can so ill be spared,—while in the new-style farmer all awe and respect for the parson officially has entirely vanished, and he is either ignored altogether, or treated as a mere shabby-genteel acquaintance who has failed in life, while the real foe to be fought against is the newfangled sentiment in the rising generation which has taken up the notion of marrying the daughter of a "gentleman burn," marrying for love, instead of marrying for money. The old-style farmer reckons himself (somewhat doubtfully, for he has to admit grudgingly to himself, "Learn'd a ma bea"), as good as the parson, if not better, on the ground that he has *done* so much more solid work in this world:—"a rends woän sarmin a weeäk, an' I a stubbed Thornaby waäste." The new-style farmer reckons himself infinitely above his parson, not at all doubtfully, and without even glancing in his own mind at a comparison of accomplishments, on the ground that the sufficient ground that while parson has been slowly clearing off a load of "Varsity debt" in a poor curacy which will never become anything better, because the man had been fool enough to marry for love, he himself has been steadily adding field to field. The old-style farmer had not thought at all except of making the best of *this* world, and of that his notion was really in a sense disinterested. He speaks as if he himself were merely a sort of agricultural missionary for making the earth more fruitful than before:—

"Dubbut look at the waste, theer wern't not feäd for a cow;
Nowt at all but bracken an' fuzzy, an' look at it now.—
Warn't worth nowt a haäcre, an' now theer's lots o' feäd
Fourscore yows upon it an' some on it doon in seäd.
Nobbut a bit on it's left, an I meän'd to 'a stubbed it at fall,
Done it in-year I mean'd, an' runn'd plow thruff it an' all,
If Godamoighty an' parson 'ad nobbut let me aloän,—
Mea wi' haäste condard haäcres o' Squoire's, an' lond o' my oän."

You perceive that his complaint against heaven and parson is not purely selfish. He has a work to do, is really "straitened till it be accomplished." The new style farmer has a shrewd notion of making "the best of both worlds" *for himself*, but of neither for its own sake and apart from himself:—

"Luvv! what's luvv? thou can luvv thy lass an' 'er munny too
Maäkin' 'em goä together as they've good right to do.
Could'n I luvv thy muther by cause o' 'er munny laaid by?
Naäy,—for I luvv'd 'er a vast sight moor fur it: reäson why,"

—and he does not conceal his impression that even "cop yondher" "them as 'ad propurty" in this world are the best off:—

"Tis'n them as 'as munny as breäks into 'ouses an' steäls,
Them 'as 'as coäts to their backs an' taäkes their regular meäls,—
Noä, but it's them as niver knaws wheer a meäl's to be 'ad.
Taäke my word for it, Sammy, the poor in a loomp is bad."

Evidently the new-style farmer has far more taste for generalization and abstraction than he of old (who would have been incapable of so broad and sweeping a proposition), and he does not shrink at all from making the *worst* of both worlds for the majority, so that he can only make the best of both, for himself and his children. He is evidently, too, a man of far more 'intelligence' and education than his predecessor. His style is freer, and not destitute of something like sophistical address and dexterity in not pressing too hard on his infatuated son:—

'Do'ant be stunt': taäke time: I knaws what maäkes tha so mad.
Wan't I' crualzed fur the lasses mysen when I wur a lad!
But I knaw'd a Quaäker feller as often 'as towd ma this:
"Doänt thou marry for munny, but goä where munny is."

"An' I went wheer munny was; an' thy mother coom to 'and,
Wi' lots of munny laaid by, an' a nicetish bit o' land.
Maäybe she wan't a beauty:—I never giv it a thowt—
But wan't she as good to cuddle an' kiss as a lass as 'ant nowt?"

The 'Quaäker feller's' distinction without a difference would simply have been lost upon the old-style farmer: he could not have seen the advantage of taking himself in as to the character of his own motives, even if he had known what motives were,—but the farmer of the new generation grasps at the distinction with delight, though needing the refinement as little, that he goes on to speak of the way in which Sammy's "mother coom to 'and" precisely as if he had been putting his hand into a raffle and had drawn her out as a sort of ticket, not in itself of comely appearance, for 'lots o' munny laaid up an' a nicetish bit o' land." There is something at once bizarre and most true to nature in the long start which the *intelligence* of this sharp, new-style farmer has of his delicacy of feeling. He has not the slightest com-

* Obstinate.

punction in speaking to his own son of his mother as a plain person who was just "as good to cuddle and kiss as a lass as 'ant nowt," and yet he is just enough awake to the necessity of having a double colour to put on things, as to be glad of the suggestion that there was a difference between marrying for money and taking care not to marry without money. The old-style farmer, to whom it never even occurred that he had any further duty in the matter of Bessy Marris and "Bessy Marris's bairn," than that of keeping the child, as it was fathered on him:—

"'Siver I kep un, I kep un my lass, tha mun understond,—
I done my duty by un as I 'a done by the lond:"

had,—not certainly more feeling of refinement,—but less positive vulgarity of feeling, because less artificiality of feeling, than the new-style farmer, who talks to his son of his mother as a person who "come to 'and" when he went "wheer munny war," and who was as good as any other lass to "cuddle and kiss." The march of intelligence has here got so much ahead of culture as to make us miss it more in his case than in that of the more rude and massive type of the older generation. Mr. Tennyson has put a good card into the hands of that party amongst the educationalists who assert that the acquisition of the three R's may do more harm than good to the character of him who has acquired them and nothing more.

Finally, compare the two ideals of the old-style and new-style farmer. The former, coarse as he was, felt himself, as we have said, a sort of missionary. 'If Godamoighty an' parson 'ad nobbut let him aloän' he would have finished stubbing Thornaby Waste, and would have felt that the work for which he was sent here was in some sense at least done. It is true he had all sorts of prejudices against new-fangled ways of tilling, the use of steam-ploughs, and so forth, which interfered with his fitness for his mission. He was too well used to the old quiet of the fields to endure the bustle of a "kittle o' steäm." But so far as his prejudices did not incapacitate him for his work, he gave his whole soul up to it, and it was not a selfish work. The new-style farmer has a quite different ideal,—*not* to bring waste land which never produced anything before into culture, and to redeem it moreover for another (Squoire), and not for himself,—but to accumulate for himself and his own family more and more of the land hitherto tilled for others:—

"Look thou theer wheer Wrigglesby beck comes out by the 'ill!
Feyther run up to the farm, an' I runs up to the mill;
An' I'll run up to the brig, an' that thou'll live to see;
And if thou marries a good un I'll leäve the land to thee."

Surely the old-style farmer, though slower, stupider, with more of the dumb animal in him than his keen, fast-trotting successor, had far grander human raw material in him. If the pictures we suggested in the opening of our article were to be executed, the old-style farmer would be far the more fascinating of the two;—the keenness of the younger man would all be subtracted, as it were, from the mass of nature in the older one. But as the poet has executed both with the most perfectly equal and finished touch, and as both are portraits the lines of which could to a very considerable extent be rendered visible on canvas, we do not doubt that from a true artist both studies would demand equal fidelity, and perhaps that which is the least fascinating would involve the larger labour and the more discriminating subtlety of touch. In any case, however, whether the artists take our hint or not, these two wonderful portraits of Mr. Tennyson's will certainly go down to history, and throw back a light on the social condition of England in the nineteenth century such as no other literary work with which we are acquainted has had the power to concentrate on that strange background to a civilization apparently so advanced.

ETYMOLOGICAL QUESTION APROPOS OF TENNYSON'S NEW POEMS.

IN giving the following notes on the current derivations of the word *graal* or *grail*, we are aware that we are bestowing comfort upon many a household, especially the learned and clever men who move therein, and whose helpless ignorance on the subject might be fatal to their renown. To begin with, nobody knows what that word comes from. But many have guessed, and speculation more or less fine has been shed by these. The most currently accepted notion is that *graal*, *greal*, *gradal*, is originally *gradella*, old Spanish *greasl*, old Venetian *graellino*—vessel, plate, basin. *Gavalis*, as an implement containing food, is found in German documents of the ninth century, together with *cochleor*, a spoon. And both in Old German and Danish, mensus vessel, and thus the word would be of good Germanic origin, did it not unfortunately mean rather that which is contained than that which contains. The *Saint Greal* thus became, in the opinion of others, the *Sang Real* or Royal Christ's blood. This view is confirmed by the old tale (J. de Voragine) of a vessel consisting of one big emerald which the Genoese received as their part of the spoil at the conquest of Cæsarea by the crusaders in 1101, and which was called *Santa Catino* ("that which the English call in their books *Sangreal*"), so that, by taking the initial *g* of the second word as the true letter of the title, *Sang Real* was obtained from *San Greal*. Another derivation is from "Coral," which was supposed to possess wondrous qualities in the middle ages. Yet another points to "panis gradilis," a certain portion of bread given to the people from an elevation, first under Aurelianus in Rome, a custom transplanted into Byzantium by Constantine. Lastly, we will mention the (Greek) root *grao*—to gnaw, eat—whence *gronos*, hollowed out, which is supposed to refer to both vessel and contents. We leave our readers to choose from these theories, and we shall watch with keen interest the next original dinner-table talk on the subject. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE LAST OF FORMOSA.

THE final representations of the most disreputable drama of our time are now announced, and a harmless Christmas pantomime, called "Beauty and the Beast; or, Harlequin and Old Mother Bunch," supplied by Mr. Blanchard, is, it seems, forthwith to be produced, by way, probably, of purging Drury Lane stage of offence and winning back to the theatre the countenance of decent people. It may be noted that the later life of the impostor George Psalmanazar was of so exemplary a character that his associates studiously forbore to wound his susceptibility by any allusion in his presence to his "History of Formosa." "I was afraid to mention even China," said Dr. Johnson, who greatly respected the purity and devoutness distinguishing Psalmanazar's closing years. It is to be desired that something of the same kind may happen in the case of Mr. Boucicault: that the excellence of his future works may likewise induce oblivion in regard to *his* "Formosa," and that by-and-bye considerate people may shrink before him from approaching that odious production even to the extent of referring to "After Dark" or "Lost at Sea."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

STUDENTS' DUELS IN GERMANY.

A LETTER in the *Neue Stettiner Zeitung*, from a fellow-student of Count Bismarck's son at Bonn, gives an account of the duel in which the latter nearly lost his life. He says that the duel was one of those contests which are common in German universities, and that it was simply a passage of arms without any hostile intention. The students of the university had divided themselves into parties, and the first challenge of the session was sent on the 17th of November to the two sons of Count Bismarck and a Herr Von Woldeck as representatives of the Prussian students. The fight took place in a meadow about three miles from Bonn. On the one side were the Bismarcks and Woldeck, on the other three students of the opposite party. The first bout took place between Count Herbert and his adversary. The former received a cut on the skull, another on the forehead, a third on the left upper lip, and a fourth on the cheek, the latter, too, was wounded in five places, though not severely. Just at this moment the university beadles came up, and the students dispersed, leaving behind the young count, whose wounds were dressed in the open air, and in his supposed faint by the cause of their not having healed properly. Count Herbert has been ill ever since, but his illness did not assume a dangerous form until a few days ago. The student with whom he fought, a young man named Nieberding, is now quite recovered.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AMERICAN WINES.

THE wines of America, or rather the expressed juice of the grapes of that great continent, are but little known to us. A few have suffered from, perhaps, catawba, and very few may have heard more of Scuppernong than Longfellow has to say about it, which is not much. When such disturbing influences to the vine and its stakes as the scratching buffaloes and the wild Apaches and Comanches are improved off the Western districts, the Mesilla valley of the Rio Grande, where it passes through New Mexico, will, it is said, be one great Rhinegau. The valley is 200 miles long and five miles broad. Dr. Bell, who wrote "New Tracts in North America," strongly recommends the district to German emigrants who are accustomed to the cultivation of the vine. The present prices of "wine" in the States are certainly encouraging to the husbandmen of the Saar and the Moselle. Missouri or Ohio "champagne" sells at from two to four dollars the bottle, and "the few good still wines made at Cincinnati bring exorbitant prices." Californian liquids of the same description are inferior, but just as dear, and will not keep without doctoring. Not so, it is said, the juice of the Rio Grande grapes, most of which came originally from Spain, and yield a full-flavoured wine, which has been compared to a medium Sauterne, minus the sweet taste, with the addition of what we have agreed to call "body." Some of these Rio Grande wines are also said to remind the palate of Madeira. The few vineyards that now dot this valley are not very highly prized by its cultivators, the Mexicans and Pueblo Indians. They do not even prop up the vines, but allow the grapes to lie and ripen in the hot dust.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

IT were to be wished that the Œcumenical Council would busy itself with discussions as interesting to society in general as did the United Presbyterian Presbytery on Monday last in Glasgow. A complaint was brought before them last August of how certain members of their church in Glasgow are baffling the efforts of certain millionaires [missionaries?] of the same community in Calabar by the export of whiskey to that region. One member of the Presbytery proposed to visit in the most condign manner such exporters of whiskey—even of good whiskey—to the natives of Calabar by denying to them all Church privileges. Upon further discussion, however, it was urged that though it is true that very mischievous effects have followed the supply of firewater to savage races, it is no less true that like effects have followed the supply of gunpowder and firearms. Besides this the ravages of intemperance at home are hardly less fatal than those among the savages, and yet it would be Utopian and absurd for a church court to pretend to exercise supervision over the publicans in his communion. The wise resolution was taken to commend the disastrous effect of the liquor traffic to savage races to the consideration of members of the United Presbyterian Churches generally, and to appeal to their consciences to abstain from it.—*Globe*, Dec. 13.

PROSPECTUS OF KATTYWAR RACE MEETING,

TO BE HELD AT RAJKOTE ON TUESDAY THE 13TH DECEMBER 1870, AND SUBSEQUENT DAYS.

STEWARDS.—Colonel W. W. Anderson, Lieut.-Colonel Parr, Major Alexander, Captain LeGeyt, The Thakore Saheb of Palitana, Krishnajee Luxmun, Esquire, Azum Suwaiall Somjee, and Azum Nursing prasad.

FIRST DAY: TUESDAY, 13TH DECEMBER 1870.

"THE KATTYWAR DERBY."—For all horses that have never won. Rs. 500 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50 R. C. Weight for age.

"POST RACE."—For all ponies 13-2 and under. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. ½ mile heats. Catch weights.

"THE KATTYWAR COUNTRY STAKES."—For all horses of *bona fide* Katty parentage, bred in Kattywar. 1½ miles. Weight for age. Rs. 300 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 30.

SECOND DAY: THURSDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

"H. H. AGHA KHAN'S PURSE."—Value Rs. 500. For all maiden Arabs. Entrance Rs. 50, with a sweepstake of Rs. 50, for each horse declared to start. R. C. Weight for age.

"THE KATTYWAR OAKS."—For a Challenge Cup value Rs. 750, presented by H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur. For all mares bred in Kattywar, owned and nominated by chiefs or landed proprietors of the province. Entrance Rs. 50. 1 mile. 9st. The cup to be won by the same stable in two successive years before becoming the property of the winner.

"THE KATTYWAR COUNTRY GALLOWAY STAKES."—For Galloways of *bona fide* Katty parentage, bred in Kattywar. ¾ mile heats. Weight for inches. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25.

"THE HACKS."—For all untrained horses. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. ½ mile. 10st. G. R.

THIRD DAY: SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER.

"THE GOVERNMENT STAKES."—For all horses *bona fide* the produce of any Government stallion in Kattywar. Rs. 500 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. R. C. Weight for age and inches.

"THE WHIM."—Rs. 250 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25. R. C. and a distance.

"H. H. THE RAJ OF DRANGDRA'S CUP."—Value Rs. 500. For all horses. Entrance Rs. 50. 2 miles. 9st. 7lbs.

"THE SOWAR'S STAKES."—For all horses owned and ridden by sowars in the employ of the Agency, H. H. the Gaekwar's and the Chiefs of Kattywar. Entrance Rs. 25. Rs. 100 from the fund. Catch weights. Second horse to take the entrances. 1 mile.

FOURTH DAY: TUESDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.

"H. H. ALI SHAH'S PURSE."—Value Rs. 500. For all horses (English and Colonials excepted). Entrance Rs. 50, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50, for each horse declared to start. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. R. C. and a distance.

"THE GRAND PRIZE."—Rs. 7,000 offered by the Rajahs of Kattywar, viz.:—H. H. the Nawab of Jo-of naghur, H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggar, H. H. the Thakore of Bhownuggar, H. H. the Raj of Drangdra, The Thakore Saheb of Morvee, The Thakore Saheb of Palectana, and The Chief of Jhusdun Azum Kachur Alla Chela.—Open to all Arab and Kattywar horses that have never won before the meeting. 2 miles. Weight for age. Entrance Rs. 160 if entered by 1st July 1870; Rs. 200 if by 1st October; and Rs. 300 up to the day previous to the race. The second horse to receive Rs. 1,000. The third horse to save his entrance. The winner to pay Rs. 500 towards the improvement of the course.

"THE CHARGER STAKES."—For all untrained chargers ridden on parade, and for which horse allowance is drawn. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25, ½ mile. G. R. 10st. 7lbs.

FIFTH DAY: THURSDAY, 22ND DECEMBER.

"THE POLITICAL AGENT'S CHALLENGE CUP."—Value Rs. 1,000. For all horses owned and nominated by chiefs or landed proprietors of Kattywar. Entrance Rs. 50. 2 miles. 10st. 7lbs. G. R. The Cup to be won by the same stable in two successive years before becoming the property of the winner.

"THE WELTER."—For all horses. Rs. 250 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. 1½ miles. 11st. G. R.

"THE JAITPORE DURBAR CUP."—Value Rs. 500. For all maiden Galloways. R. C. Entrance Rs. 50. Weight for inches.

"THE CHEROOT STAKES."—For all untrained horses, Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. ½ mile, G. R. Catch weights. The winner to bring in his cheroot alight.

SIXTH DAY: SATURDAY, 24TH DECEMBER.

"THE WINNERS' HANDICAP."—For a Purse of Rs. 3,000 offered by the Rajahs of Kattywar.—Forced for all winners except the ponies, Katty races, Government stakes, and the untrained races. Entrance Rs. 150.—Optional to losers at half entrance H. F. 2 miles. Nomination of losers to be sent in by 10 A.M. the day previous.

"THE LOSER'S HANDICAP."—For a purse of Rs. 500 from the fund. Open to all beaten horses of the meeting. R. C. Entrance Rs. 50 H. F. Nominations to be sent in by 10 A.M. the day previous.

"THE KATTY WINNER'S HANDICAP."—A Cup last Rs. 500. Offered by the Rajpoot States of Wadhwan, Lathee, and Mallia. Forced for all the winners of Katty races, including the Government Stakes, excepting the sowars. Optional to losers at half entrance. H. F.—Entrance Rs. 50, 1½ miles. Nominations to be sent in by 10 A.M. the day previous.

"THE CONSOLATION RACE."—For all untrained horses. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25; R. C., and a distance over 6 hurdles, 10st. 7lbs. G. R.

RULES.

1. The new W. I. Turf Club rules to be adhered to as far as practicable.

2. The undermentioned races to close and name on the 1st July 1870, but open with an entrance of Rs. 75 up to the 1st October, and with double entrance up to the day previous to each race, H. F.—

The Kattywar Derby.
H. H. Agha Khan's Purse.
H. H. the Raj of Drangdra's Cup.
H. H. Ali Shah's Purse.
The Political Agent's Challenge Cup.
The Jaitpore Durbar Cup.

Winners of one of these races or of the Grand Prize of Rs. 7,000, to carry 3lbs. extra, of two 5lbs. extra, of three 7lbs. extra, and of four or more 10lbs. extra, in the subsequent abovenamed races.

3. Horses *bona fide* bred in Kattywar, when entered against other horses to be allowed 10lbs., but those of Government breed crossed with Arab or English 7lbs.

4. A Course Fee of Rs. 5 to be levied on each horse trained on the Course or which runs at the meeting.

5. Five per cent. to be deducted from the Public Money, Cups and Purses included, for the benefit of the Fund.

6. Should the funds not suffice, a proportionate reduction will be made from each race.

7. No one except sowars shall be allowed to run a horse unless his owner has subscribed at least Rs. 25 to the races.

8. Horses will be aged and measured by the stewards on Tuesday the 6th December.

9. Except in Handicaps, no public money, Cup or Purse, will be allowed in the event of a walk over.

10. Three hor